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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2806

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6 June 1983

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ASPECTS OF COOPERATION WITH PORTUGUESE CONSULTING FIRM

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Feb 83 p 1

[Text] Lisbon--Rogerio Afonso, director of the African Department of the Portuguese Company for Business Research and Development (NORMA), told ANGOP in Lisbon that NORMA has sold an estimated \$2 million worth of consulting and training services to the People's Republic of Angola over the past 3 years, including services currently being provided."

There has been a total of approximately 850 weeks of training activities in the last 3 years, with courses held in Luanda, Lobito, Lubango and Huambo, covering a total of about 5,000 participants. It is estimated that about 500 weeks of consultant's services have been provided.

In the field of cooperation and technical assistance, NORMA--which has a delegation in Luanda headed by a president-administrator--has furthered its activities in Angola, mainly in the areas of organization and management, training of employees, data processing and social and work psychology (recruitment and personnel selection).

In these areas, the Portuguese firm has cooperated with various Angolan ministries through individual contracts. In the industrial sector, there have been contracts for technical support and training for the Basic Administration Center, including courses in accounting, organization and streamlining management, personnel administration and management, as well as services provided in training staff.

NORMA has also developed analytical studies for the Angolan Paper and Pulp Company and the Angolan Textile Enterprise (ENTEX), and has provided technical assistance and training at INDUVE-Angolan Vegetable Oils Industry.

Aside from the current reorganization of INDUVE's accounting system and finances, NORMA, which recently completed an opportunity cost study (data processing) for NOCAL, will soon be finishing research for the master plan of the National Directorate of the Food Industries.

A survey of the training needs in enterprises under the Angolan Ministry of Industry is a job awarded to NORMA by the Portuguese Institute for Economic Cooperation, under the cooperative arrangements between the Portuguese Government and the People's Republic of Angola.

The Portuguese Government Company for Business Development is also active in the Ministry of Transportation (ABAMAT), TAAG [Angolan Airlines], reorganizing management of human resources, domestic trade (EDINBA), and the Ministry of Finance, in the area of training technicians for the secretariat.

Particular importance is attached to NORMA's assistance in professional and cadre training in Angola through intensive training courses (short-term seminars) and extending training programs with medium-term courses.

To take advantage of NORMA's experience in the field and to ensure that the courses adequately meet Angola's actual training needs, NORMA participated as an observer in the International Seminar for Cadre Training for Portuguese-speaking African countries held in Luanda in 1981.

Founded in 1961, NORMA now has 250 assistants, making it the largest Portuguese firm to provide organization and data processing services. Its equity capital is 80 million escudos.

This Portuguese firm has also worked in the People's Republic of Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, and Cape Verde, and maintains close relations in this area with French firms.

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CSO: 3442/211

## BENGUELA PROVINCE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION PERSPECTIVES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Feb 83 p 1

[Text] Agricultural production in Benguela Province could reach high levels this year with a normal rainy season and the use of better quality seeds used in the corn and massambala [feed sorghum] crops, according to what the Provincial Agricultural Delegation reported to ANGOP.

The low rainfall recorded recently in the province was the main factor hampering farm production, along with the fact that little machinery is used because of a shortage of spare parts, and the quality of the seeds is poor and they are not received in time.

In the livestock sector, campaigns to vaccinate cattle have been launched, and poultry and hog raising has been increased, with results that the agricultural delegate regards as optimal. As for cattle, dairy stock is being improved, so as to increase the supply of fresh milk. The state currently has about 13,000 poultry, more than 6,000 cattle, 2,111 hogs and 4,408 sheep and goats.

To improve livestock production, however, efforts are focused on a complete revision of existing structures.

As for agricultural activity, the greatest progress has been achieved with the batata rena and beans, the production of which attained 89 and 90 percent, respectively. These figures, however, are below the targets in the plan.

Other products such as corn, sunflower seeds, vegetables, cotton, citrus fruit and coffee did not reach the projected levels because of negative results from the seeds. No more than 22.8 percent of the planting initially programmed for 60 hectares, was completed, according to the Agricultural Delegation.

To carry out all farm work, the province has seven groups of production units, two crop and livestock complexes (Cavaco and Camuvi) and a government enterprise (Chimbasse), which employ about 14,906 workers.

Finally, the movement to form farm cooperatives and associations of small farmers accounts for a considerable portion of farm production in the province. In this regard, 19 cooperatives (housing 2,367 farmers) and 88 farmers' associations (with 10,043 members) have been formed and are extensively reorganizing and consolidating their structures.

ANGOLA

CABINDA'S COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY EXPERIENCES DIFFICULTIES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Mar 83 p 3

[Excerpt] Commercial activity in our country is facing a critical situation, as a result of a decline in farm production, added to the low productivity of local industries and a stagnation of imports of essential goods. Making this situation even worse is the fact that certain elements are unwittingly diverting essential goods, thereby hindering the normal circulation of goods to the people.

This situation applies to Cabinda. Moreover, commerce is going through a difficult stage there, as a large part of the goods are sold on the black markets, both in the city as well as along the border. In addition, it is there that marketing plans begin to face serious difficulties, because people's wages do not cover expenses. This leads to an increase in demand over supply. "Thus, the situation becomes worse and leads to speculation and black market activities," the delegate of the Ministry of Home Trade, Tavares da Silva, asserted.

"This year, the plan for the circulation of merchandise was not approved and we have had to use last year's indicators, which are far from meeting the needs of the people," that official added.

Cabinda Province, however, because of its location, receives direct imports of essential and other goods. This should place Cabinda in a rather advantageous position in comparison to others, at least as regards supplies. But this has not happened. Cabinda is suffering the same fate as the other provinces. The people's stores have shortages of practically all their goods, which, however, appear in the "Gika" market at prices beginning at 2,000 kuanzas. "Direct imports do not really work, since we are subject to national products, and there is no indication as to what should be imported through CABIMEX," added Tavares da Silva.

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BENGUELA PROVINCE 82-83 SUGAR PRODUCTION FIGURES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Feb 83 p 1

[Text] The 82-83 sugar crop in Benguela, which has the largest sugar industry in the country, accounting for 80 percent of domestic production, was relatively small in comparison with the previous 2 years.

The harvest of the "May First" industrial complex, located in Catumbela and the largest of all such units in the country, was no more than 64.5 percent, or 15,446 tons of sugar, while official projections were for 23,935 tons.

Moreover, the production of the "February Fourth" enterprise in Dombe Grande will not exceed 5,400 tons, far less than the 9,822 tons initially estimated.

Engineer Victor Ribeiro, regional director of "Osuka," the enterprise that encompasses both units (May First and February Fourth), told ANGOP that the main reasons why the two units fell short of projections were as follows: for the May First unit, whose harvest was completed at the end of January, the small amount of sugar harvested was a result of the reduced number of technicians working for the complex; and, for the "February Fourth" unit, production was off because of the poor quality of the cane.

With regard to the "February Fourth" unit, which will complete its harvest next week, the director of "Osuka" said that the poor quality of the product is attributed to the fact that the affected cane has more than 24 months of vegetation and has suffered constant droughts.

Despite the fact that production figures fell far short of projections, the next 83-84 sugar planting, to begin during the second half of June, is already being prepared.

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ITALIAN GOVERNMENT DONATES SIX THOUSAND TONS OF RICE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Feb 83 p 2

[Text] Early yesterday afternoon, a donation of 6,000 tons of rice was presented by the Italian ambassador to Angola, Francesco Corrias, to the people and Government of the People's Republic of Angola.

The Italian diplomat said on the occasion that this donation "comes under the cooperation agreements between our two nations, and is an expression of the Italian Government's and people's solidarity with the people of the sister People's Republic of Angola."

"This act of solidarity will not only help the Angolan people, but also the people of the sister nation of Namibia, which has been struggling for its freedom and territorial integrity for some time, as 1,000 tons will also be delivered to SWAPO. This gift is in line with the policy of open cooperation that Italy maintains with the People's Republic of Angola," he said.

He added that "it will strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries."

Pereira de Sousa, National Director of Technical Assistance of the State Secretariat for Cooperation, responding to the statement made by Francesco Corrias, said that the donation reflects the relationship of cooperation which the two countries have been furthering. "Moreover, the gesture on the part of the Italian Government also shows the confidence it has in the people and government of the People's Republic of Angola," he added.

Also attending the ceremony were the Angolan ambassador to Italy, Telmo de Almeida, officials from the State Secretariat for Cooperation, and other eminent persons.

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#### IMPASSE ON CONSTRUCTION OF NEW CABINDA PORT

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Apr 83 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] "It was the People's Assembly--on the proposal of the Planning Ministry--that decided to remove construction of the long-range port of Cabinda from the National Plan, for economic reasons, so there is no impasse whatever. It was a legitimate decision made by the highest body of government --the People's Assembly," said Carlos Teixeira, director of Hidroportos, in a recent interview with JORNAL DE ANGOLA. The Hidroporto director referred specifically to a report recently circulated by the Angolan news agency ANGOP alleging that the enterprise he directs has been incompetent and irresponsible in the construction of the Cabinda port, a project determined at the First Extraordinary Party Congress.

"The cost of said construction is estimated , in foreign currency, at \$50 million, and because of the economic difficulties which our country is experiencing and which have unfortunately worsened in 1982, the project is not feasible."

#### Present Port of Cabinda

The present port of Cabinda is served by a pier set on metal pilings, with about 60 meters of docking space. This pier can only receive lighters and small coastal vessels because the depth of the water there is only about 3 meters. Long-range ships are unloaded by transferring goods from the ships anchored in the bay to lighters, and from these to the pier. These operations tie the ships up in port for long periods of time and also require extra longshoremen, which obviously adds to the cost of the shipment. Because of this and because of the increasingly felt need to ship imports of essential supplies directly to the province, it was decided to build a new port which could serve long-range ships.

#### Future Port

The long-range port planned for Cabinda, along with the Tafe point (just to give the reader some idea of its magnitude), basically includes the following works:

A breakwater about 700 meters long; a landfill in the shelter of the breakwater; a docking area about 480 meters long, including a quay for ships servicing the port, 3 meters deep and 45 meters long.

The port will also include a quay for the navy, a quay for coastal vessels and a quay for long-range ships. A beaching ramp for repairs to ships with a draft of up to 2 meters, warehouses with 2,000 square meters of covered area, a maintenance shop for port equipment, buildings for the administrative and social services, customs and a pilot house are also included in the construction plan.

ANGOLA

REFUGEES RETURN FROM ZAMBIA, SETTLE IN MOXICO

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Apr 82 p 3

[Report by the Angolan news agency ANGOP]

[Text] Some 620 of the 14,000 Angolan refugees in the Republic of Zambia have already been repatriated and are currently building a new life in the camp of Kamuleque, 70 kilometers from Lwena, capital of Moxico Province.

Most of them are men and women who were MPLA guerrillas and, for various reasons, fled to the neighboring Republic of Zambia, specifically to the Mungo region. Others were living in the regions of Cahoma, Sinaye, Kalabo, Mumbwe, Lusaka, Kabwe, Ticheke, Xangombo, Kitwe, Ndola, Fulile, Xingale, Mondze, Kafwe and Kabombo, among others.

In the Kamuleque camp, the Angolans who returned on 18 March 1982 are devoting themselves basically to agriculture, both individual farm plots and the collective harvests which require considerable help in various respects.

The 620 camp inhabitants have a primary school where 3 teachers are working with 129 students from 5 to 14 years of age. They have a medical station with a nurse, a political activist and an ODP [People's Defense Organization] detachment sent there by the provincial government.

Dilay Xinhengo is one of the camp coordinators. Aged 31, the father of three sons, and a veteran MPLA guerrilla, Dilay was in the USSR for military training from 1970 to 1971. He gave a general picture of the new life and the problems they are encountering.

Like Dilay Xuhengo, many others left families behind in Zambia, which causes certain problems in their activities. "We left children, wives and whole families in Zambia. We want to go get them. We would like the government to help us to repatriate them because the life there is extremely difficult," he said.

He continued: "When we arrived we were very well received. We also wanted the 'older ones' to come visit and talk with us a little. We had wanted to return to our country for a long time, and when we arrived we were very happy. Now that we are already free, let us be with those we left behind.

"But here in the camp," he explained, "we have problems with food; there is no oil, soap, salt, etc. It is the same thing with clothes. One blanket per family is not enough. We did not bring anything from Zambia because we did not have anything there, either. We were foreigners there. We need shoes and we need radios to keep up with what is happening in our country and in the world."

In a firm voice characteristic of a soldier, Xinhengo added: "We have a school, but it does not have chairs or desks; we have a medical post with a nurse, but we don't have medicine." He admitted to receiving help from the welfare agencies from time to time, however.

By way of adding information, an older man, Xipupa, joined in the chat, recalling war times and noting that he had always heard the late beloved President Agostinho Neto say that once the country was free, everyone would have the duty of working for development and for the people's happiness. Therefore, he feels that "no Angola should remain in Zambia as a refugee, now that our country is independent." Xipupa Xiguar does not know his precise age, but he looks to be 70. He has two sons (one of whom was killed in the guerrilla war). He left Zone D (K'Kubango) and fled on foot to Zambia in 1968. He recalled that the Eastern Front was opened in 1966 and that his mission during the war was to transport materiel from Zambia to Angola. "Now, as before, I am trying to do my part for our country in any way I can."

Even before the interpreter had finished (there they only speak Mbunda and Luxazi), he was interrupted by an older woman, Maritelo Manongue, who is about 50 years of age. She explained that she had fled with her husband to fight in the guerrilla war. They came from Cangombe, Zone C (Moxico). During the war she worked for the OMA [Organization of Angolan Women], transporting weapons for the fighting and growing food for the guerrillas.

Now she is conducting the work of building the OMA organization. She stressed the need to ease the problems: "We do not have buckets for water or sieves for the cornmeal. We have no clothes. There are elderly men and women who are sleeping naked." She continued: "We need machines (tractors). We are growing crops but we also need pumps to move the water."

#### Work for the Country

The Agostinho Neto Pioneers Organization and the JNMLA-Party Youth are not much of a presence in the Kamuleque Camp, because the children and organized youth are not supervised and do not have uniforms.

During our stay in the area, we spoke with individuals who were sent to the USSR for training during the guerrilla war. Among them were Living Mukixi (3 years, from 1968 to 1971), Bernardo Kasswete (6 months), Tchinaya Kativa (from 1971 to 1972) and Mussule Matyala (from 1971 to 1972).

We also talked with people who had been wounded during engagements with the Portuguese colonial army and are now in Kamuleque, such as Loloji Xiwissa, who lost three toes on his left foot when he tripped a mine during patrol operations. Armando Volondo was wounded in the chest by a bullet that entered his back and passed through his thorax. Mibanga Mukonda, who was shot in his left hand, was mutilated by the Portuguese colonialists and left for dead.

In conclusion, these Angola citizens in the Kamuleque Camp want to work to make the country great, and they have also appealed for assistance so that the others who have remained in Zambia may also return to their liberated country.

ANGOLA

INTENSIFIED UNITA OPERATIONS REPORTED

Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 5 May 83 p 31

[Text] UNITA has intensified its guerrilla activities in several areas of Angolan territory, where the government authorities are encountering greater difficulty in deterring the ever-increasing advance of the rebel forces on targets in the environs of the capital.

There have been several military actions recently, all large-scale and with notable success, some of them in areas where Jonas Savimbi's movement has not had much expression or popular support before now.

The most spectacular action in recent weeks occurred, first, at the Lomaun dam and then at the important industrial complex of Alto Catumbela, where several members of the FAPLA [Angolan Armed Forces] and Cuban forces as well as over 86 Czechoslovaks and 20 Portuguese were captured. The figures include a Czechoslovak physician and 17 children of that nationality, who will be released to the care of the International Red Cross, with which UNITA maintains "cordial relations."

These actions, of undeniable scope, are a triumph for the Angolan rebel forces; they speak well for their organization and also the increasing support for Savimbi from the people, even those in areas outside his traditional zones of operation.

Meanwhile, sources close to the movement are unanimous in assuring that all the foreign hostages have already been taken to central UNITA bases, to await the completion of negotiations for their release, under terms which UNITA duly announced and to which TEMPO has referred in detail in recent editions.

Meanwhile, UNITA has now distributed a communique stating that its forces, "pursuing its war of liberation against the Russian-Cuban expeditionary forces," attacked an MPLA position in Fio, located north of Menongue on the road to Bie; 17 government soldiers were killed and large quantities of war materiel were captured. In an attack on the same day, in Belo Horizonte, 39 FAPLA and ODP [People's Defense Organization] soldiers were killed. UNITA liberated 200 children from 10 to 15 years of age, who had been brought there and forced to enter the ranks of the government forces. The captured property was distributed to the 3,000 local residents.

During the attack, a Russian-made Mig-21 and an Alouette helicopter were shot down and their respective crews were killed.

Another UNITA communique announced that, in the early morning of 20 April, the guerrillas attacked the strategic village of Munhangao, where 24 casualties were confirmed among the government forces and 15 men were captured. Savimbi's forces also seized a truck carrying war materiel and merchandise and destroyed four locomotives, three of which were steam engines, and four fuel tanks with a capacity of 200 liters apiece.

The village of Munhangao, a strategic link in the Benguela Railway line between the central plain and Angola's eastern zone, is in the northern stretch of the line that starts from the settlement of Tempue, recently taken by UNITA.

TEMPO is able to report that other actions of equal scale are already planned, before the government forces have time to recover from the reverses which they themselves recognize; the guerrillas' intent is to attack Luanda and sensitive installations near the Angolan capital.

Jonas Savimbi thus continues to pressure the MPLA government not only to recognize his movement, but also--and this appears to be the more obvious purpose--to force the government to sit down at the negotiating table to find a solution which will end the civil war and bring the peace and tranquillity so desired by the Angolan people.

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ANGOLA

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH BRAZIL--According to reports from sources involved with problems of the local economy, Brazil has cut off the essential foodstuffs which it has been supplying to Angola for many years, until the debt accumulated in the last 2 years--amounting to some billions of dollars--has been liquidated. The recent visit by Minister Lopo do Nascimento to Brazil, accompanied by the director of the Exchange Service of the National Bank, was aimed at resolving the situation. Apparently a general accord was arrived at, according to which the Angolan debt would be paid off with deliveries of crude oil, thus guaranteeing resumption of shipments of foodstuffs this year, starting this month (May). [Excerpt] [Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 5 May 83 p 30] 6362

USSR ASSISTANCE TO COTTON INDUSTRY--A cooperation accord with the Soviet Union has just been signed in this city [Luanda]. The Soviet delegation was led by Vladimir Medvidz, president of Srlhoz Promexport. The accord provides for the creation of three cotton enterprises in Angola and the installation of a seed pathology laboratory for the selection of seeds, with the cooperation of the Soviet firm. We were assured that the installation of an efficient irrigation system for the cotton and rice fields in Melanje was also the topic of negotiations and that the matter will be given consideration in the near future. The spinning mills in Luanda and Benguela are struggling with a cotton shortage; discussions have already been initiated with Egyptian entities to export the cotton needed to operate those factory complexes. Apparently Angola's traditional cotton farmers have cut back on cotton production, preferring to use the land to grow foodstuffs for their own subsistence and to exchange for other products. [Excerpt] [Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 5 May 83 p 30] 6362

POPE'S NOVEMBER VISIT APPROVED--Apparently Pope John Paul II will visit Angola in the near future. The cardinal of Lubango, the archbishop of Luanda and other prelates met recently in Luanda with Minister of Culture Paulo Jorge and the vice minister. On that occasion, the "green light" was given for the visit which his holiness should pay to Angola next November. The visit had already been announced several times but had not actually been authorized by the Luanda Government until now. [Excerpt] [Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 5 May 83 p 30] 6362

CSO: 3442/232

## RESULTS OF ATC-CFCO OPERATIONS FOR 1982

Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI in French 19 Apr 83 pp 2-4

/Text/ Brazzaville, 19 April--In the course of 1982 the activities of the Trans-Congolese Communications Agency (ATC)-CFCO Congo-Ocean Railroad, which is responsible for river transportation and the port at Pointe Noire--the true linchpin of communications, in Central Africa--were generally satisfactory in some areas and exceeded the established target in other areas, sometimes going much farther in that direction.

The total freight traffic handled by the CFCO in 1982 amounted to 1,262,115 tons, compared to 1,359,985 tons in 1981. The target for 1982 had been set at 1,437,000 tons.

Minerals traffic on behalf of the Ogooue Mining Company (COMILOG) amounted to 1,497,157 tons, against a target of 1,600,000 tons.

Regarding passenger traffic, the CFCO transported 2,496,800 people in 1982, compared to 2,336,800 people in 1981. The CFCO collected 3,578,100,000 CFA francs in transporting these passengers in 1982.

The tonnage of wood transported by river from the South Congo and from Gabon rose to 5,028,823 tons, a figure above the targets previously set. There was a decrease in the number of trains used to transport timber coming from North Congo. There was also a decline in the tonnage of timber transported from this area. It is estimated that 560,000 tons of timber will be transported from North Congo.

This transportation traffic declined by 5.4 percent. This decline is explained by a reduction in the traffic in timber and manganese, which amounts to 6.5 and 5.1 percent of the total, respectively. That is certainly due to the unfavorable international economic situation.

Elsewhere, in order to handle the steadily growing traffic in containerized merchandise, the port at Pointe Noire has begun paving 14,500 square meters of open ground.

With a view to the future the port at Pointe Noire has completed studies for the construction of a fishing pier in order to improve the capacity and con-

ditions for receiving the produce of the local fishing industry and to develop a capacity for handling the products of the international high seas fishing industry.

These studies have reached the stage of a draft project and have defined the characteristics of the construction and equipment of the fishing pier, as follows: a fishing pier 800 meters in length, with a depth of 7 to 8 meters. Also planned are installations for the preservation and shipment of fish products, refrigeration and warehouse spaces, an ice factory, freezing compartments, as well as a tidal basin.

Once this project is implemented, it will provide the port of Pointe Noire with a fishing port whose modern installations for the preservation and warehousing of fish products could provide potential users with excellent facilities.

Providing the port of Pointe-Noire with ship repair installations including dry-docking ships of up to 2,500 displacement tons is a project involved in the construction of a ship repair center.

These installations would mainly provide service for: international high seas fishing vessels and service ships involved in petroleum research and production in the Gulf of Guinea.

5170  
CSO: 3419/864

## RESULTS OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French No 692, 16 Apr 83 pp 1,3

/Article: "Twelfth Plenary Session of the Central Committee Called for 20 April: Occasion for an Exhaustive Review"/

/Excerpts/ The sessions of the Central Committee of the PCT /Congolese Labor Party/ are highpoints in the history of our combat vanguard. They constitute forums during which our party can measure the extent of its control over society, bringing things up to date in terms of its efforts to change social reality by means of retrospective action on social consciousness.

This is the case with the 12th Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the PCT (held from 20 to 30 April), which has been called together by presidential proclamation.

As we know, the 10th Session of the Central Committee, held from 25 to 31 August 1982, among other matters included in its agenda, had considered certain questions related to the control of the implementation of the national plan; had held a debate on the security of the revolution in view of the maneuvers aimed at intimidating it, which had been undertaken by reactionary forces; had given new impetus to party life by the establishment of ad hoc committees; and had raised the problems of cadre training and rational assignment. Furthermore, the same session of the Central Committee noted with satisfaction the efforts made by the state in the framework of its efforts to achieve the objectives of the national plan.

In this way it noted with satisfaction that during the first 6 months in the implementation of the 1982 segment of the plan expenditures had risen to 64,858,852,158 CFA francs, of which 41,355,542.158 CFA francs were disbursed by the state, or 64 percent of the total planned. The core of the plan, that is, infrastructure and the productive sectors, absorbed 90 percent of the financial effort, as planned.

According to the directives adopted at the 10th Session, the next task was to review the impact of the international economic crisis to ensure that it will not act as a brake in the execution of the plan.

It is precisely these directives which were taken up and gone into more fully in the analyses presented at the 11th Plenary Session of the Central

Committee, held from 28 November to 5 December 1982. In addition to reviewing the implementation of the five-year plan up to 31 October 1982 (1st year), the Central Committee projected the preparation of an exhaustive report for presentation during the following session on the whole of the state sector. This is a sector which, in accordance with the conclusions of the conference on state enterprises, should serve as a fundamental element in the struggle of our people for economic liberation and for the construction of a socialist society in the Congo.

The Central Committee, whose firm desire is to inform the people broadly on the progress of the revolution as a whole and the implementation of the plan in particular, had adopted certain economic indicators, in the course of this session, which would demonstrate our firm determination to implement the plan. Thus, out of adjusted, planned expenditures of 116,386,200,000 CFA francs, domestic sources of funds were to have contributed 83,213,800,000 CFA francs by 31 October 1982, while external sources were to provide 33,172,400,000 CFA francs. With this target approved, collection efforts had brought in the sum of 70,583,129,674 CFA francs, or 84 percent of the total. Effective expenditures amounted to 67,373,000,000 CFA francs, of which 50 billion were of state origin, or 85.5 percent of the target; hence, satisfaction was once more expressed by the Central Committee over the normal implementation of its projects, while it recommended to the government to undertake a restructuring of the five-year plan for the 1984-86 period, taking into account the impact of the world economic crisis.

In addition to rigorously following up on the implementation of the plan the 11th Session of the Central Committee had taken note of the phenomenon of the relative inaction of the basic elements of the party and provided specific instructions to deal with this state of things, considering that "the whole operation and activity of the party today must aim at the betterment of mankind, perfecting working methods, increasing the work of the cadres, and redoubling the efforts made by all with a view to achieving the implementation of the plan."

Thus, there was no doubt that many questions of party life, as well as the control of the implementation of the five-year plan will once more be on the agenda of this 12th Session of the Central Committee, the first since the beginning of the implementation of the second segment (1982) of the plan, which calls on the Congolese people to redouble their efforts to ensure that the 20th anniversary of the Three Glorious Days of 13, 14 and 15 August 1963 will provide an occasion to prove to the world that the Congo is resolutely engaged in socialist construction, through this process of building a planned, harmonious, and dynamic economy.

5170  
CSO: 3419/864

ACTIVITIES OF STUDENTS UNION IN GDR REPORTED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 23 Apr 83 pp 1, 5

[Text] The Revolutionary Ethiopia Students' Union in the German Democratic Republic has made significant progress, organizationally and ideologically, under the directives of COPWE and the Revolutionary Government following the first Congress of Revolutionary Ethiopia Students' Unions abroad which was convened in 1981 in Kottens, GDR.

This statement was made by Comrade de Siegfried Forster, Director of the Committee for Foreign Students Affairs in the GDR, in an interview with the Ethiopian Herald. Comrade Forster hailed the activity of Ethiopian students in the GDR in popularising the objectives of the Ethiopian Revolution and cementing closer ties with students' unions of other countries. The GDR gives full support in the realization of these aims, he added

Comrade Forster noted that socialist democracy in the GDR provides foreign students with wide-ranging possibilities for stepping up their active participation in all walks of life and undertaking studies through their activity in the international students committees. This will, no doubt, enable students to make an important contribution towards the progress of their respective countries, Comrade Forster commented.

Outlining the role being played by the Ethiopian students in the International Students Committees (ISK), Comrade Forster observed that the Ethiopian students take active part in various scientific conferences of the ISK which is an important precondition for promoting the initiative of students in scientific research work.

Ethiopian students have, for instance, actively participated in the colloquium on "Karl Marx and our Time," organized by the International Students Committees in connection with the centenary anniversary of the death of Karl Marx, Comrade Forster said.

Comrade Forster underscored the growing fraternal relations between the GDR and Socialist Ethiopia. He said that there are wide-ranging possibilities for further developing the existing relations by way of strengthening friendship committees.

Comrade Eugen Kulenish, a member of the Committee for Foreign Students Affairs and head of African Section, on his part stated that with the attainment of legal status an important precondition has been laid for enhancing the organizational and ideological activity of the Revolutionary Ethiopia Students' Union in the GDR.

Comrade Kulenish hailed the plan of work submitted to the Committee by the Union and added that preparations are already underway to celebrate the ninth Anniversary of the Ethiopian Revolution with great colour.

Comrade Kulenish lauded the close co-operation of the Ethiopian students leadership with the Free German Youth (FDJ), International Students Committee (ISK), GDR-Ethiopia Friendship Committee and the Committee for Foreign Students Affairs within the Ministry of Higher Education of the GDR.

Comrade Kulenish noted that a political orientation seminar was recently organised in Potsdam in order to acquaint the leadership of the Revolutionary Ethiopia Students' Union in the GDR with the task confronting the Union to intensify the struggle against the danger of nuclear war and for peace and socialism.

The Revolutionary Ethiopia Students' Union in the GDR is a result of long years of struggle waged against reactionary forces. The Union was established on a solid basis under the directives of COPWE following the First Congress of Revolutionary Ethiopia Students' Union, according to Comrade Milkias Lissanu, Secretary-General of the Revolutionary Ethiopia Students' Union in the GDR.

Organized under the zonal and twenty-four basic organizations the Union has a membership of 374 students, Comrade Milkias disclosed. Comrade Milkias revealed that the Union has developed a system which evaluates the activity and efficiency of students. It is an important mechanism for strengthening the organizational and ideological activity of the Union under the umbrella of Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association, Comrade Milkias added.

Comrade Milkias observed that since the Union attained its legal status in January, 1983 a number of tasks have been fulfilled to popularise the objectives of the Ethiopian Revolution by way of organizing Ethiopian nights, so well as holding solidarity meetings with peoples struggling for national and social liberation.

With regard to raising the ideological level of students' Comrade Milkias said that the students are currently discussing Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam's Central Report to the Second COPWE Congress as well as the resolutions of the Congress for the practical implementation of the major tasks of the Revolution.

Comrade Milkias said that the Ministry of Higher Education of the GDR and the Free German Youth (FDJ) have rendered financial support amounting to 48,000 Marks for the implementation of the Union's plan of work. This assistance will no doubt contribute towards strengthening and intensifying the campaign of the Union against some divisive elements who attempt to disrupt it, Comrade Milkias added.

The Secretary-General also outlined the efforts undertaken by the Union with regard to establishing closer ties and understanding with students uniforms of other countries.

The students' union has also set up an artistic troupe in a major drive to depict the struggle of the people of Revolutionary Ethiopia for peace and social progress, Comrade Milkias concluded.

CSO: 3400/1424

ETHIOPIA

APPOINTMENTS, TRANSFERS OF TWENTY OFFICIALS ANNOUNCED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 23 Apr 83 pp 1, 5

[Text] The Provisional Military Government has given appointments to and effected the transfer of 20 officials, according to an announcement made yesterday by a government spokesman.

Those appointed and transferred are:

Comrade Tekola Dejene, COPWE Central Committee member--Minister of Agriculture.

Comrade Geremew Debele, COPWE Central Committee member--Ambassador-designate.

Comrade Tefera Haile-Selassie--Head of Administration and Social Affairs in the Office of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, with the rank of Vice-Minister.

Comrade Desta Bishaw, COPWE Central Committee Alternate member--Head of Finance in the Office of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, with the rank of Permanent Secretary.

Comrade Bekele Tamirat,--Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Finance,

Comrade Brig. Gen. Kumlachew Dejene, COPWE Central Committee member--Military Commissar for Eritrea region,

Comrade Col. Tadesse Ferede,--Military Commissar for Sidamo region,

Comrade Colonel Demeke Fanta, COPWE Central Committee member--Military Commissar for Tigray region.

Comrade Lt. Col. Gebre-Maskel Azbite, COPWE Central Committee member--Military Commissar for Hararghe region,

Comrade Abebe Haile-Selassie--Military Commissar for Wollega region, with the rank of Lt. Colonel,

Comrade Maj. Girma Ayele COPWE Central Committee member--Military Commissar for Bale region, with the rank of Lt. Colonel,

Comrade Haile Melese--Military Commissar for Shoa region, with the rank of Lt. Colonel,

Comrade Tiruneh Habte-Selassie--Military Commissar for Gojjam region, with the rank of Lt. Colonel,

Comrade Belay Bitew--Military Commissar for Arssi region, with the rank of Lt. Colonel,

Comrade Major Gebre-Giorgis Berbene, COPWE Central Committee Alternate member--Military Commissar for Wollo region, with the rank of Lt. Colonel,

Comrade Capt. Dejene Wondimagegnehu--COPWE Central Committee member--Military Commissar for Kaffa region, with the rank of Major.

Comrade Capt. Mezgebe Worke, COPWE Central Committee Alternate member--Military Commissar for Addis Ababa, with the rank of Major.

Comrade Gebre-Heywot Gebre-Egziabher--Military Commissar for Gondar region, with the rank of Major,

Comrade Major Tasew Negash--Military Commissar for Gamo Goffa region, and

Comrade Bekele Degu,--Military Commissar for Illubabor region, with the rank of Major.

CSO: 3400/1424

TRANSFERS, PROMOTIONS OF SENIOR GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ANNOUNCED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 20 Apr 83 pp 1, 3

[Text]

The Provisional Military Government yesterday effected the transfers and promotions of the following senior government officials, it was revealed by a spokesman of the Provisional Military Government yesterday evening:

Comrade Fikre-Selassie Wogderess, PMAC Secretary-General and COPWE Executive Committee member — Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Comrade Fisseha Desta, PMAC Assistant Secretary-General and COPWE Executive Committee member — Head of the Administration, Justice and Defense Affairs Department of the Central Committee of COPWE.

Comrade Berhanu Bayih, PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Executive Committee member — Minister of Labour and Social Affairs.

Comrade Haile Yimenu, Senior Minister, Secretary General of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council and COPWE Central Committee member — Minister of Industry.

Comrade Amanuel Amde-Michael, Deputy Senior Minister and COPWE Central Committee member — Minister of Law and Justice.

Comrade Tesfaye Dinka, COPWE Central Committee member — Minister of Finance.

Comrade Ashagre Yigletu, COPWE Central Committee member — Head of the Nationalities Institute.

Comrade Brig. Gen. Seyoum Makonnen, COPWE Central Committee member — Head of the Military Commissariat in the Ministry of Interior.

Comrade Shimelis Adugna, COPWE Central Committee member — Commissioner for the Children's Commission.

Comrade Gessesse Wolde-Kidan, PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Central Committee member — Commissioner of the Pensions Commission.

Comrade Dawit Wolde-Georgis, COPWE Central Committee member — Commissioner for Relief and Rehabilitation Commission.

Comrade Taye Gurmu — Deputy Commissioner for the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission.

Comrade Col. Habte-Mariam Ayenachew — Deputy Commissioner for the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission.

Comrade Getachew Kibret — Ambassador designate.

Comrade Kassa Kebede, COPWE Central Committee alternate member — Ambassador designate.

Comrade Tesfaye Abdi, COPWE Central Committee member — Ambassador designate.

## EDUCATIONAL MASS MEDIA DEPARTMENT STREAMLINES ACTIVITIES

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 20 Apr 83 pp 1, 5

[Text]

A total of eleven educational radio stations are presently disseminating wide-ranging educational programmes to over 5,000 primary schools in the country. The programmes include Amharic and English language lessons, natural science and the social sciences.

This was stated in a release issued by the Educational Mass Media Department of the Ministry of Education. The release said that the radio stations continuously broadcast their programmes from 7:20 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. every day. Besides formal educational programmes, the stations broadcast programmes dealing with agriculture, health and the community. These programmes, which are disseminated in the languages of various nationalities, serve as a supplement to the literacy effort. The programmes are broadcast to regular schools and to those attending literacy classes, the release indicated.

It further stated that correspondence programmes designed for those who quit formal education for some reason or other are currently being broadcast by two of the radio stations at experimental level. Preparations are underway to expand this programme by making arrangements with pertinent authorities. The preparation, disse-

mination and utilization of the various programmes broadcast by the stations are in line with the curriculum set for the purpose.

Evaluation is carried out to gather facts relating to the receptive capacity of the listeners. Guides regarding the usage of the programmes and broadcast time schedules are sent to the listeners in advance. The programmes are listened to in groups through the receivers distributed by the department. Then discussions are carried out by members of the group, according to the release.

It further revealed that the brilliant performance of the educational radio broadcasting service has contributed towards enabling the department to become a winner of the Gold Mercury Award within a short period of time. Furthermore the department stood first and won a prize for presenting a radio programme for a competition which was held between Red Cross and Red Crescent national associations of African countries, it was learned.

So far all the radio programmes were produced in the Educational Mass Media Department. At present conditions favourable for the preparations of the various programmes with-

in the area where each radio station is located are created. Efforts are also being made to establish regional studios and prepare programmes relevant and suitable to each region. To this end, the department is making every effort to secure the necessary manpower for the purpose by providing training to those specializing in the field. When all these conditions are satisfied and the required additional broadcasting equipment are installed gradually, various educational programmes of high quality will be broadcast in the languages of the various nationalities, the release concluded.

CSO: 3400/1424

AETU OFFICIALS ASSESS WORK OF WFTU COUNCIL

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 22 Apr 83 pp 1, 5

[Text] The 35th regular meeting of the Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions recently wound up its deliberations after assessing the level of the organization of workers in various continents and the problems they face. The council adopted resolutions reaffirming its solidarity with peoples struggling for independence and equality.

This was revealed by members of the AETU delegation on their return here after attending the meeting held in Nicosia, Cyprus, from April 12 to 16.

The members of the AETU delegation included Comrade Tegenie Gemechu, Deputy Chairman of AETU, and Comrade Adugna Degefu, Chairman of the National Transport and Communications Industrial Section, who disclosed that 170 delegates from 67 countries had taken part in the meeting. They pointed out that the meeting had reviewed the implementation of the directives adopted at the Federation's General Assembly in 1985 in Havana and also discussed the rise of unemployment in capitalist countries.

The comrades also disclosed that elections had been held for the various sub-committees and that Comrade Tadesse Tamirat, Chairman of AETU, had been elected permanent member of the council.

The Secretary General of the World Federation of Trade Unions submitted a report on the new international phenomena witnessed since the Havana conference and on the activities of the Federation. Representatives of the participating countries also submitted reports of the accomplishments of their respective trade unions, the comrades pointed out.

The AETU delegation to the meeting explained the process and progress of the Ethiopian Revolution, the objective condition in the country, the machinations of imperialism to the Horn of Africa and the activities of the AETU.

The comrades also noted that in the course of the meeting gatherings of solidarity with national liberation movements and Cyprus had been held and resolutions in support of the popular struggle had been adopted.

## ETHIOPIA

### DEVELOPMENTAL ROLE OF AIDB DESCRIBED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 21 Apr 83 p 2

[Article by Wolde Michael H. Mariam]

[Text] The Agricultural and Industrial Development Bank (AIDB) is a financial institution created to help stimulate the development of the various sectors of the country's economy. It was established in August 1970 and restructured subsequently to fit the objective reality of Revolutionary Ethiopia. As its very name clearly indicates the aims and objectives of the Bank, among others, is to foster agricultural productivity and increased food grain production. In order to fulfill its objectives the Bank extends long, medium and short-term credits to State Farms and peasants co-operatives together with technical advice.

#### Need to Boost Production

The idea is now almost a cliche that agriculture is the backbone of Ethiopia's economy or, for that matter of most developing economies. Various countries at various times have taken various measures to boost this important sector, because agricultural produce is everything in these countries. It feeds the people, earns the foreign currency and fuels industrial developments. The Ethiopian Government in recognition of the importance of the sector tried various methods to increase agricultural productivity. Among the measures taken the establishment of AIDB, MPP (Minimum Package Programme) and various agricultural research centres etc. stand prominent. Since its establishment AIDB has taken all necessary measures to boost agricultural productivity. In line with this the Bank from the beginning encouraged measures that enhanced efficient utilization of agricultural land, the construction of farm roads, the use of fertilizers and improved seeds and most of all the Bank made easy credit facilities available to co-operatives and state farms with possible introduction and transfer of appropriate technology.

The credit facilities the Bank offers to state farms and peasant co-operatives in cash, in inputs and other forms is of considerable amount, particularly when viewed against the country's scarce resources. During the 1982 crop season alone the Bank approved to 20 state run agricultural enterprises loans to the tune of Birr 376 million. During the same period 229 farmers' co-operatives throughout the country secured a loan of Birr 29 million. In addition

to this cash loan, the Bank channelled to peasant agriculture other loans in the form of inputs, such as fertilizers, improved seeds and construction of washed coffee stations. Since the eruption of the popular revolution at least 750 co-operatives benefited at various times from such loans. The amount of such loans stood at Birr 242 million during the period under consideration. This undoubtedly immensely contributed to greater production of agricultural raw materials and food grains. It also strengthened the development of farmers' co-operatives which are essential for the development of socialist economy.

#### Use of Inputs

The use of fertilizers together with improved seeds has a decisive role to play in agricultural production. This has been recognized for some time now in many parts of the world including Ethiopia. It is because of this that the Bank exerted tremendous efforts in importing and popularizing fertilizers for a long time now.

The Bank established as a subsidiary organization in 1973 the now defunct AIMS (Agricultural Inputs and Marketing Services S.C.) for the sole purpose of importing and marketing various agricultural inputs. It also gave agency to the Ministry of Agriculture to extend fertilizers, improved seeds and pesticides credits to peasant farmers. The aim of the Bank in giving agency to the Ministry was to reach as many peasants as possible living in the remotest parts of the country. This is because the production of each and every peasant is considered as important by the Bank. The Bank believes and knows that it is the sum total of the peasant agricultural activity that feeds and earns the country foreign currency.

It is believed that significant increase in agricultural production will depend on the improvement of cultural practices such as irrigation, improved seeds, control of pests, provision of farm machinery as well as proper application of fertilizers. All these are necessary ingredients. However, increased use of fertilizers offers the greatest single opportunity for immediate increase in agricultural production. Therefore, great attention should be directed towards the use of this input.

The Agricultural and Industrial Development Bank as an instrument for the country's economic development and, in particular that of agriculture, has made and will continue to make every effort in order to help increase agricultural production. At this particular juncture, since there is a deficit of food grain, all concerned, particularly the Bank, are expected to work harder in easing problems arising from the shortage of food grain. As a development finance institution the Bank recognizes that it has a key role to play in the nation wide effort to raise food grain and other Agricultural Production. As such the Bank will make vigorous efforts through its Branch networks in extending credit facilities in cash and in kind to the peasantry through their organizations. The Bank believes that this is of paramount importance. Therefore, the Bank is strengthening the branches in manpower, operational procedures and other necessary things, because they are the ones that deal with the peasantry where the bulk (94%) of agriculture is carried out.

## ETHIOPIA

### CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT OF SIMIEN NATIONAL PARK PLANNED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 23 Apr 83 pp 2, 5

[Article by Arefayne Hagos]

[Text] The Simien Mountains National Park, one of the richest natural sites in the world, rests on 225 square kilometers in Gondar region. The National Park, in addition to some of the highest peaks (mountains) of the nation which are widely referred by tourists as "The Roof of Africa," contains two of the most endangered species in the world: Walia Ibex and Simien Fox. Thus the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO has entered the park in its list prior to all African Parks in 1978. The Provisional Military Administrative Council has, on the other hand declared that "the conservation of wildlife, birdlife, etc. particularly of the rare species, and the preservation of the antiquities will be viewed primarily as national objectives in their own right and not only as a means of attracting foreign visitors. This task of preservation will be actively pursued by the state." In accordance with this proclamation, the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation and Development Organization and the World Heritage Fund had organized a nine-day workshop last month.

"This is the first workshop fully participated by scientists, peasants, local and international officials," said one of the prominent scientists. Four scientists from Zurick University, Head of the Ecological division of UNESCO, a highly experienced park planning expert from the African Wildlife College in Tanzania, as well as officials from the FAO, UNDP, Forestry and Wildlife Conservation and Development Authority, the regional Administration of Gondar, had actively participated in laying foundation for the preparation of the management plan.

The preliminary proceedings consisted of presentations of nine research papers. Six of the research work were presented by foreign experts while the rest were covered by Ethiopians. This was preceeded by field tournaments. Eventually the first Ethiopian management plan for Simien Mountains National Park was drawn by the workshop participants.

#### Modern Management Plan

Objectives of the management plan include not only the preservation of the scenic beauty and diverse habitat of the Ethiopian tropical seasonal highland

Biome as well as the endemic animals and plants, but also the bilateral development of the surrounding area. "The buffer zone development will concentrate on the proper utilization and development of the adjoining highland and low land areas which will entail terracing, afforestation, soil and water conservation, and proper agricultural practices," said Comrade Taye Tefferi expert at the Wildlife Conservation and Development Organization. Accordingly compatriots who may be relocated will be supplied with farming equipment, fertilizers and will also be oriented on soil conservation methods. The approximate budget statement for the execution of the overall development plan is 25-30 million Birr. Apart from government sources the workshop has identified FAO, World Bank (High Land Project), UNDP, UNSO, WFP, UNESCO, EEC, ECA, NGO's and pro-Simien as possible funding agencies. "Some organizations such as UNESCO have even started giving assistance in various aspects," Comrade Toshome Ashine, Manager of the Wildlife Conservation and Development Organization disclosed.

Usually economists and planners tend to delay the projects of Wildlife Conservation and Development, the Manager complained. Comrade Teshome said the cause of desertification supply is the lack of systematized wildlife conservation. Therefore projects should not be weighted by their immediate return and the immense economic benefit as well as the maintenance of ecological balance, should not be ignored. He said many people appear to have a low level of consciousness as regards wildlife conservation.

Yet as this is a model management plan fully backed by the Revolutionary government as well as many international organizations, the Wildlife Conservation and Development Organization is confident of its immediate feasibility.

CSO: 3400/1424

ETHIOPIA

COOPERATION WITH SOVIET UNION BEARS FRUITFUL RESULTS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 21 Apr 83 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] All round co-operation between Socialist Ethiopia and the USSR in the last nine years have borne fruits for the mutual satisfaction reflecting the unity of purpose and the objectives of the two fraternal countries in the cause of world peace and security.

The view was expressed by Comrade Dr. Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, Minister of Foreign Affairs and COPWE Central Committee member in a message he sent yesterday to Comrade Andrei Gromyko, Politbureau Member of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Minister of the USSR, marking the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The text of the message reads:

"On this historic occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia, it gives me particular pleasure to express my deep satisfaction at the very close ties of friendship and all-round co-operation between our two fraternal countries.

"Although the traditional friendly relations between Ethiopia and the Soviet Union have a long-standing history, dating back to hundreds of years, the friendship has been consolidated and deepened in the wake of the popular revolution that erupted in Ethiopia in 1974. Since then, both countries have stood together in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, racism and all forms of [words illegible] exploitation, expansionism [words illegible] external interference in the affairs of other states.

"The official and working visits exchanged by the leaders and high officials of our two states, the signing of the treaty of friendship and co-operation, the co-operation agreement between COPWE and CPSU, as well as other numerous technical and scientific, trade and cultural accords, testify to the determination of our two states to expand and further deepen the allround co-operation that already exists.

"The last nine years of our intensive co-operation have borne fruits to our satisfaction and the ever-growing relations between our two peoples have witnessed a remarkable sense of unity of purpose and objectives in the cause of world peace and security.

"I take this opportunity to express once again, my sincere best wishes for your personal well-being and the prosperity of the fraternal people of the USSR."

Similarly, the Soviet Union yesterday conveyed best wishes to Socialist Ethiopia and for the further consolidation of cooperation between the two countries on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between them.

In a message to Comrade Dr. Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, Comrade Andrei Gromyko said.

"We cordially congratulate you on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries.

"That act, which brought closer the peoples of our countries, now also pays its major positive role in their common struggle at the international arena for the strengthening of peace and security of nations.

"We express confidence that the relations of close friendship and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia will continue to be successfully developed and consolidated.

"We wish you, Comrade Minister, good health and success in your activities."

Meanwhile, the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Ethiopia and the Soviet Union was marked here yesterday with a public gathering at City Hall.

The gathering sponsored by the Ethio-Soviet Friendship Committee and the Ethiopian Peace and Solidarity Committee was attended by ministers, COPWE Central Committee members, ambassadors from socialist countries and representatives of mass organizations.

Comrade Yousuf Ahmed, Minister of Transport and Communications, COPWE Central Committee member and chairman of the Ethio-Soviet Friendship Committee spoke at the gathering outlining the steady growth of relations between the two countries which attained new heights following the eruption of the Ethiopian popular revolution in 1974.

Messages exchanged between the chairman of the Ethio-Soviet Friendship Committee and the president of the USSR-Ethiopia Friendship Committee as well as messages sent by the secretary-general of the Ethiopian Peace and Solidarity Committee to the president of the Soviet Peace Committee and the president of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee were read out at the gathering.

In messages to the presidents of the Soviet Peace Committee and the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, Comrade Tibebu Shiferaw, Secretary-General of the Ethiopian Peace and Solidarity Committee, said the last 40 years have seen the strengthening of the Bond of friendship and solidarity between the two countries and peoples. He also expressed best wishes for further deepening of the existing fraternal relations between the two countries as well as the strengthening of cooperations between their peace and solidarity committees.

CSO: 3400/1424

## BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS, TRANSFERS--The Provisional Military Government gave appointments to and effected the transfer of nine officials, according to an announcement last night by a spokesman of the government. Those appointed and transferred are: Comrade Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, COPWE Central Committee Member--Minister of Information and National Guidance, Comrade Goshu Wolde, COPWE Central Committee Member--Minister of Foreign Affairs, Comrade Tefera Wonde, COPWE Central Committee Member--COPWE Representative for Eritrea Region, Comrade Girma Yilma, COPWE Central Committee Member--Minister of Culture and Sports Affairs, Comrade Billeligne Mandefro, COPWE Central Committee Member--Minister of Education, Comrade Dr. Brig. General Gizaw Tsehay--Minister of Health, Comrade Tsegaw Ayele--Commissioner for Sports and Physical Culture, Comrade Dr. Colonel Getachew Tadesse--Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Health, and Comrade Tesfaye Shafo--Deputy Commissioner for Sports and Physical Culture. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 24 Apr 83 p 1]

DELEGATION TO GDR RETURNS--Comrade Addis Tedla returned here yesterday after leading a high-level delegation to the sixth session of the Ethio-German Democratic Republic Joint Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation and trade which was held in Berlin recently. The Ethio-GDR Joint Commission meeting ended with the signing of an all-round economic cooperation by Comrade Addis Tedla, PMAC Standing Committee member, Deputy Chairman of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council (NRDC-CPSC) and COPWE Executive Committee member, and his counterpart. The high-level delegation headed by Comrade Addis was welcomed on arrival by Comrade Legesse Asfaw, PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Executive Committee member, Comrade Tekola Dejene, Minister of Agriculture and COPWE Central Committee member, officials of the NRDC-CPSC and by Comrade Ambassador Guenter Mauersberger of the GDR to Socialist Ethiopia. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 24 Apr 83 p 6]

ADMINISTRATION OFFICERS' SEMINAR--A six-day skill upgrading seminar, attended by administration officers working under sector commands of the Ground Forces and within various army units in Addis Ababa wound up yesterday. The participants pledged to pay every sacrifice in carrying out the directives of the Revolutionary Government and of COPWE and to translate into deeds the knowledge they gained during the seminar. Closing the seminar, Comrade Brig. Gen. Eshetu Makonnen, Conunandant of the Higher Combine Military School, called on the participants to share with their colleagues the experiences they gathered at the semianr. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 24 Apr 83 p 6]

SHIPPING LINES CORPORATION--The Ethiopian Shipping Lines Corporation has concluded an agreement on 23 March 1983 with M/S Austin and Pickersgille of Sunderland in the United Kingdom for the construction of two modern vessels. This was revealed by Comrade Tessema Gizaw, manager of the corporation. The cost for each vessel is US dollar 18,000,000 according to a press release issued by the corporation in connection with the agreement. The release stated that the British government has granted a long-term credit facility for the realization of the project. It was stated that the negotiated price when compared to the last year market value for similar vessels is cheaper by about 33 per cent due to the prevailing international maritime trade recession. The release said that the two vessels have deadweight between 10,500 up to 14,000 tons and cargo capacity of 650,000 cubic feet each, and that the designs geared to carry a wider mix of cargo packages as they are usually referred to multi-purpose vessels. The construction of the vessels will be completed within a maximum of 21 months after signing the contract whereby the first vessel will be delivered in September 1984 and the second in December 1984, the release said. The press release further noted that employment for 80 Ethiopians will be made available when the two vessels commence their services. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 20 Apr 83 pp 1, 5]

ERITREAN DEVELOPMENT--ASMARA (ENA)--A team of the Development Congress of Eritrea region has been assessing activities carried out within the framework of the Red Star Multi-faceted Revolutionary Campaign in Eritrea in the provinces of Hamasien, Akele-Guzay, SEraye Gash-Setit and Keren. The team led by Comrade Fikru Wolde Tensae, Chief Administrator of Eritrea region and Deputy Chairman of the Regional Development Congress, last week toured the five provinces and was briefed on development activities in each province. Extensive discussions were also conducted by the team with members of the provincial Development Congress in the five provinces which focussed on overcoming problems encountered. In Keren province the team toured newly constructed schools, offices housing Peasant Organizing and Agricultural Development Unit, children's feeding centres run by the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, clinics, newly sunk water well in Halhal town. The team was briefed by Comrade Seyoun Berhe, COPWE representative for Keren province, on the efforts being made to rehabilitate the inhabitants of the province following the crushing of the secessionist elements by the Revolutionary Liberation Army. Comrade Fikru urged members of the Development Congress of the five provinces to speed up the reconstruction task underway in their respective provinces by utilizing locally available manpower and material resources. The Chief Administrator of Eritrea pledged that the regional development congress will do its utmost to help solve problems impeding development efforts in the five provinces. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 19 Apr 83 p 1]

GDR DELEGATION--A two-member delegation of the German Democratic Republic Farmers' Association (VDGB) headed by its Vice-Chairman of the National Executive, Comrade Hubertus Nowak, arrived here yesterday for a week-long working visit. During its stay here, the delegation will hold talks with executives of the All Ethiopia Peasants Association (AEPA) and visit rural development activities by the peasants producers' co-operatives. Comrade Nowak said that the visit would help further promote relations between the farmers' associations of the two comradely countries. The delegation was welcomed on arrival

by Comrade Abdella Sonessa, Chairman of AEPA, Comrade Guenter Mauersberger Ambassador of GDR to Socialist Ethiopia and other officials of the AEPA. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 19 Apr 83 p 1]

SOVIET JOURNALISTS VISIT--The visiting two-member delegation of the Soviet Journalists' Association held its first round of talks yesterday with the executive committee members of the Ethiopian Journalists' Association (EJA). During the talks at EJA office, Comrade Imru Worku, acting chairman of the Ethiopian Journalists' Association, briefed the visitors on the objectives and activities of EJA. The delegation is led by Comrade Alexander P. Kharlamov, board secretary of the Soviet Journalists' Association, Editor-in-Chief of "Rural Life," a news publication of the central committee of the CPSU, and member of the party's central control commission. The delegation was welcomed on arrival earlier in the day by Comrade Imru Worku and other EJA executive committee members as well as by Comrade Ambassador Konstantin Fomichenko of the USSR to Socialist Ethiopia. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 21 Apr 83 p 6]

DELEGATION BACK FROM SOVIET UNION--The delegation led by Comrade Lemma Gutema, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE representative for Addis Ababa, returned here yesterday on completion of a 10- day study tour of the Soviet Union. The study tour intended to exchange experiences on party organisation was conducted in accordance with an agreement signed previously between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and COPWE. The delegation was composed of regional COPWE representatives, heads of COPWE organisational affairs at the regional and provincial levels and representatives of primary organizations. Comrade Fassika Sidelel, COPWE Central Committee member and Deputy Head of COPWE's Ideological Department, and Comrade Girma Neway, COPWE Central Committee member and Head of the Agitation and Propaganda Section of COPWE's Ideological Department, welcomed the delegation at Bole International Airport. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 23 Apr 83 pp 1, 5]

REAGAN ADMINISTRATION HIT--The quarterly Amharic language publication of the Ideological Affairs Department of COPWE Central Committee, "Meskerem," carried a commentary in its latest edition on the five-year military programme of the Reagan administration costing 1.5 trillion dollars. The commentary, dealing with the concept of Marxism-Leninism on war and peace, exposed that the Reagan administration was concentrating its manpower and material resources on production of massive destruction armaments in an utter disregard to the safety of humanity. It was also noted that in preparation of the military manoeuvres, the Reagan administration and its likes, in collaboration with notorious fascistic governments, were actively engaged in the destructive activities. "Meskerem" also made note of the growing arms build-up and military pacts and the instigation of armed conflict being pursued in different parts of the world in order to realize the objectives of Washington and monopoly capitalists. It said these activities not only aggravate world tension but also jeopardize revolutionary movements. "Meskerem" noted that the United States of America establishes military

bases under the pretext of "preventing communism" and maintenance of peace and security. The publication cited instances when independent countries were forced and pressurized by Washington to collaborate in its military adventures. It underscored the need to consolidate the solidarity of progressive forces and peace-loving peoples against the dangers of nuclear catastrophe. (ENA) [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 May 83 pp 1, 3]

YUGOSLAV PROTOCOL AGREEMENT--A protocol agreement has been signed between Socialist Ethiopia and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to further strengthen their economic, scientific, technical and trade co-operation and promote their relations, it was revealed by Comrade Yossef Muleta, Minister of State Farms Development. Comrade Yossef made the statement upon his return here yesterday from Belgrade where he led the Ethiopian delegation to the eighth meeting of the Ethio-Yougoslav Joint Commission meeting on economic scientific, technical and trade cooperation. In connection with the outcome of the recent meeting, Comrade Yossef said that the two countries had viewed with satisfaction the implementation of the projects charged out at the seventh meeting of the commission and had, on the basis of past achievements, devised programmes for the next year in different spheres. The delegation members were composed of representatives from the Ministry of State Farms Development, the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Ministry of Mines and Energy. Officials of the Ministry of State Farms Development and Comrade Dusan Marinkovic, Ambassador of Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Socialist Ethiopia, received the delegation at the airport. (ENA) [Text] Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 May 83 pp 1, 6]

CSO: 3400/1456

## ECONOMIC FREEDOM SEEN AS KEY TO POLITICAL FREEDOM

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 27 Apr 83 p 4

[Article by Sam Kuwornu]

[Text]

THE event of December 31 has brought a new change into the life and economy of the country. Nevertheless, before the ills of past governments can be removed and the economic system stabilized, the people must be honest, dedicated, have the zeal for and the mind of making their country a better place to live in and must be mobilized for any development project in agriculture or any scientific field.

This calls for a well planned and sustained programme on education to eradicate the old moral degradation from society. It also calls for total departure from the old rotten system of speeches and assurances to practical examples that would yield fruits. It demands the general mobilization of all human and natural resources towards innovation and the production of immediate needs of the people.

The general mobilization for innovation and production should initially settle on the very vital sectors of the economy. All hands and imputa should be collectively used to improve the food, transport, housing and health needs so as to improve the standard of living of the people.

The establishment of settlement farms for various people interested in farming and the provision of all necessary imputa would definitely lead to considerable improvement in the food situation in the country. Strict supervision must be made to ensure that the imputa are used for the purpos-

es for which they were supplied. It must also be made clear that all workers on such farms would earn their living from what they produce. The direct involvement of the settlers in the management of such farms would remove negative attitudes that would retard production.

The failure of the rains during 1982 minor season should be an eye-opener to all those responsible for irrigation projects to speed up to promote the green revolution launched by the PNDC.

Agricultural cash crops which provide most of the country's foreign exchange should also be taken care of. Other cash crops should be grown so as to shift from total dependence on cocoa and coffee. Crops like pine-apples, pawpaw, etc., can be of great help to the country in time of a fall in the prices of cocoa and coffee on the world market.

Various agricultural raw materials should also be grown to keep our industries running. If these are done with great national concern and honesty, the foreign exchange spent on raw materials that can be produced locally would be saved for other essential items.

Transportation is another vital area upon which the total economic development of any country greatly depends. This is quite clear because the mobilization and movement of human and natural resources from one place to another for any productive work depends

on an efficient transportation system.

Various roads to hitherto locked up rural areas of Ghana where foodstuffs and cash crops are produced must be constructed. The old roads must also be reconstructed to suit international standards and repaired efficiently to become motorable again.

A look at road transportation reminds one of the inefficient and deplorable nature of our railway system. For road transportation to succeed, rail transportation should be greatly improved and spread out to cover almost all parts of the country. A double rail track system linking the capitals of the ten regions of Ghana is urgently required to lessen the total dependence on road transportation for the movement of every pin and chain.

The initial cost of this project can be financed through a loan from international organizations. Loans of this nature should never scare us in the face since their end product last for years, to the benefit of the people of this country. It must be stressed that a mere rehabilitation of the present railway system is not enough since the problem of inefficiency in transportation would still exist. There must be a beginning and it is NOW!

Another sector which needs immediate attention is housing the people. Workers of this country have been unduly exploited by the rich few who could put up houses for renting. As much as rural development is being taken care of, housing the people, especially workers in the urban areas, must be seriously considered.

After having enough to eat, the worker must also have the peace of mind that would

enable him think of various ways through which he can improve upon his work or increase output. The worker, free from all forms of housing problems would be a great source of innovative ideas that are needed to improve the economy.

This is a time in the history of Ghana when all forms of waste must be eliminated from the economy. The preciousness of land is indisputable and any attempt to use it in a wasteful manner constitute the alienation of the people from realizing the full benefit of the land. In order to avoid this situation in the housing sector, flats must be put up to house as many workers as possible instead of single unit houses. If three or four big flats can be put up every year the working population can be covered within a decade or two.

## RESOURCES

The natural resources of any country are very precious and must be guarded with all jealousy. This could definitely lead to efficient utilization of such resources to the benefit of the whole nation. This is why it is very necessary for us to know how our minerals and other natural resources are being used to improve the economy of the country. The people thus make sure that such resources are not smuggled out of the country.

If the protection and use of these resources demand the indefinite closure of our borders, it must be looked at as a step necessary for the liberation of our economy.

Vital projects that would have enabled us to develop our economy have either been on the drawing board for years or could not be started due to lack of political will to do so. One such project is the Opon Manso iron and Steel Project. The production of iron and steel by Ghana would bring considerable relief to the nation not only in terms of foreign exchange earnings but its contribution towards industrial development. It would also be possible to manufacture various machines and their parts.

Good economic policies which would definitely improve the standard of living of the people, coupled with effective education on such policies, would motivate the people to put in their best to make Ghana the land of their hope and heart.

Economic progress has been the road to the development of any nation as has been the experience of the developed nations. It is very important therefore for Ghana to take a bold step towards her economic freedom, without which political freedom is but a sham.

It is only within this context that Ghana's model of a new revolution can have an impact on all people in Africa and the world. This desire to attain economic freedom through the involvement of the people is the only road to a true democratic government of the people for the people by the people since they would plan, organize, implement, produce and efficiently market the fruits of their labour. In this way, the people of Ghana can once more make their country the Giant of Africa, if not the world.

## ARTICLE SPELLS OUT PROVISIONS OF PROPOSED BUDGET

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3429, 2 May 83 p 1053

[Article by Nii K. Bentsi-Enchill]

[Text] DR. KWESI Botchway's 1983 Budget seeks to combine improved financial management and revenue collection with increased external credits in the service of a four-year programme for balanced development and a more equitable socio-economic order in Ghana. This Budget is more complicated than past ones, and this is not surprising for not only does it face basic problems of administration, but it is also the product of, political and economic problems at local and international levels.

Recurrent expenditure is expected to increase by 48 per cent to C10,167m., due mainly to increasing the public sector minimum daily wage from C12 to C21.63 and bringing civil and public service wages and salaries more in line with the private sector. The other reason advanced is the increased cost of administration due to the new system of bonuses and surcharges which will be examined below.

Capital expenditure amounts to C8,104. Of this, development spending is estimated at C3,100m., while other components totalling C3,540m. are repayments of principal on domestic and foreign loans, in addition to loans and equity contributions to employees and the public sector.

Whereas in 1982 receipts on current account were C4,642.5m. the government projects total revenue in 1983 of C18,168.3m. which includes grants of C245.3m. (compared to C52m. last year). The major contribution will come from the government's increased share of tax in the value of international trade and transactions — through the bonuses and surcharges — thereby raising C11,182.1m. (C789.4m. in 1982). Other sources for this revenue leap are income and property

taxes rising from over C1,500m. to over C2,241m.; sales and excise tax on domestic goods and services providing almost C3,700m. (from C1,676m. in 1982); and non-tax revenue modestly rising from C622m. to C800m.

The speech pointed out that cocoa used to provide up to 40 per cent of total government revenue, but since 1980 had moved from a zero contribution into net deficit while subsidising each tonne of cocoa to the tune of C6,000. Now, however, the CMB is expected to pay C2,000m. as tax in 1983.

Total capital receipts for 1983 are projected as C5,363.2m. The major portion comprises foreign loans, domestic loans from banks and other sources. Of this, nearly C4,200m. will be Libyan crude oil on credit, while C500m. is expected from domestic non-bank sources, with a further C150m. from reserves.

Dr. Botchway said for the first time in five years, better management was making government finances healthier. Thus, he showed a cedi budgetary surplus of C2,810m. on the current account with receipts of over C18,168m. against expenditure totalling over C15,358. He explained that deficit financing from the local banks had been mainly for recurrent expenditure resulting in no tangible assets creation, and constituted the main source of inflationary pressure since the mid-1970s.

On the balance of payments, Dr. Botchway said there would be a deficit of \$739.9m. On the payments side, the import programme would mean expenditure of \$1,100m.; payments for port and terminal expenses of shipping and airlines, travel costs, student and other remittances from

Ghana would come to \$113.6m., and almost \$170m. on oil, loan interest and banking charges would be another \$45.8m. This meant total foreign payments in 1983 of \$1,431.5m. Total foreign receipts of \$691.6m. on current account would come from: technical assistance and official grants of \$81.4m.; Black Star Line and Ghana Airways \$27.9m.; and export earnings from cocoa (and its products), gold, bauxite, diamonds, manganese, timber and non-traditional exports \$551m.

This deficit in foreign exchange would be filled by an expected capital account surplus of C\$45.2m. together with some of the \$194.7m. from the IMF. Other funds from the IMF would be used to reduce payment arrears on current imports, suppliers' credits and government participation in companies.

Many people seem to have been most struck initially by Dr. Botchway's announcement that lovers of London would now have to pay £41,000 for a return ticket. This is but one result of the new emphasis on taxing non-productive users of foreign exchange. Apart from the international confidence required to help the PNDC finance a dollar balance of payments deficit of \$739.9m., the other key aspect of the Budget is prices and incomes policy and taxation.

The connection lies in the exchange rate and commodity shortages which, with price controls have allowed people with access to foreign currency to accumulate untaxed surplus at the expense of ordinary Ghanaians. The system of bonuses and surcharges is meant to tax users of foreign exchange in order to finance bonuses for earners of foreign exchange, and also to stimulate productive sectors of the economy.

Accordingly, the Bank of Ghana will publish guidelines for banks authorised to deal in foreign exchange on the bonuses and surcharges to be collected and paid within the banking system. The important fact is that the rate of C2.75 to \$1 remains, and bonuses and surcharges will be applied on top of this face value of foreign currency transactions.

Exporters who surrender their foreign earnings to authorised banks will receive a bonus in cedis amounting to the face value of their receipts plus 750 per cent of that amount. This applies to cocoa (and by-products), coffee, sheanuts, logs, gold, diamonds, bauxite, manganese, residual oil and electricity. Exporters of manufactured goods, processed timber, receipts from tourism, and direct foreign exchange transfers from Ghanaians abroad will receive bonus of 990 per cent plus the face

value of the money involved.

Imports and foreign payments are put into eight categories, and according to economic and social sensitivity are repriced by a factor of either 750 per cent or 990 per cent. Thus, crude oil, inputs for GHAIP, sensitive imports receive a 750 per cent surcharge on their face value. Also in this bracket are most raw material imports, day-old chicks, agricultural, machinery, meat, clinker and packaging materials, and official transfers. Imports and payments which attract the 990 per cent surcharge on their face value include all non-oil imports not included in the 750 per cent surcharge bracket which currently attract *ad valorem* taxes of 35, 60 and 100 per cent, as well as those not mentioned elsewhere that are subject to specific and not *ad valorem* duties. Also attracting the 990 per cent surcharge are all transfers for freight and insurance payments, air ticket procurement, transfers for medical expenses, purchase and repurchase of foreign exchange, and various private transfers ranging from school fees to subscriptions. However, for this last category, there is also a foreign exchange transfer tax of five per cent calculated on the face value of the transaction together with the surcharge. This results in local costs of C200,000 (instead of the previous C29,700) to transfer £4,000 for school medical fees, and in similar proportions, C41,000 economy return to London instead of £6,600.

The Budget announced price increases for nearly every commodity except rice, maize and sugar (unchanged at C650, C300 and C400 for 50 kilos), and four brands of bath and laundry soap which actually fell slightly in price.

Premium grade petrol goes up from 1312.30 to C25 per gallon, regular from C11.30 to C21.50, gas oil from C8.50 to C15.90. Unfortunately for rural people in particular, kerosene leaps from C5 to £1313.20. Implicitly acknowledging the wide repercussions of these particular increases, Dr. Botchway gave figures showing these prices to be substantially lower than in Ivory Coast and Togo, adding that the government would still be paying a C1.5m. subsidy on oil. Oil companies will now have to account 100 percent for dealers' sales against ration coupons on pain of having their supply from the Tema refinery cut off with additional "severe sanctions". Unregistered government vehicles were to be registered within eight days, no government vehicles would be allowed to be on the road after 6 pm on weekdays and throughout weekends. All this in order not to transfer the burden of higher fuel charges on the government.

GOVERNMENT DECLARES PARTIAL AMNESTY

Lisbon DIARIO DE LISBOA in Portuguese 2 May 83 p 12

[Text] The council of the Revolution of Guinea-Bissau granted amnesty yesterday to the former "African commandos" and released nine security officials and one officer taken after the 14 November 1980 coup d'etat, according to official information.

The amnesty includes "all political prisoners prior to 14 November 1980 who were not recidivists; "it covers dozens of former "African commandos."

Rafael Barbosa, former PAIGC [African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde] leader, who lives under house arrest in southern Guinea-Bissau in the village of Bedanda, was excluded.

The official text said the decision was made in the "humanitarian spirit of the PAIGC and the legacy of Amilcar Cabral".

The Council of the Revolution also decided to release nine security officials captured in the coup d'etat which deposed former president Luis Cabral.

Military officer Leopoldo Alfama (Duque Djassi) was also released from prison; he was apprehended on 26 June 1982, with Joao da Costa, former health minister and alternate member (suspended) of the PAIGC Central Committee, and Honorio Fonseca, former ambassador to Cuba and the USSR.

The three were being investigated about alleged subversive activities against the government.

Joao da Costa and Honorio Fonseca were not released.

Those amnestied were Leopoldo Alfama (Duque Djassi), Oscar Batican Ferreira, Marcos da Silva, Idrica Djalo, Iancuba Mane, Norberto de Carvalho, Domingos de Barros, Domingos Mendes (Dinas), Orlando Trindade and Carlos Albino de Barros (Carlitos).

Alfama, a high ranking officer in the FARP [People's Revolutionary Armed Forces] was seized on 26 June 1982; during the presidency of Luis Cabral, he had been his aid-de-camp and later chairman of the party and state committee for the region

(district) of Cacheu and, after 14 November 1980, deputy director general of the POP [Police of Public Order].

The other nine were security officials at the time of the 1980 coup d'etat which overthrew former president Luis Cabral.

The release was announced without any explanation for the reasons for imprisonment or reference to the 14 November coup d'etat.

The following, among others, are still being held: Umaru Djalo, brigade commander (general), vice president of the state council, member of the CEL [Executive Struggle Committee] or political bureau of the PAIGC, FARP state commissioner (minister); his chief of staff Constantino Teixeira, brigade commander (general), minister of the interior and CEL member of the PAIGC; Juliao Lopes, FARP high-ranking officer, navy chief of staff and CSL [Supreme Struggle Committee] member of the PAIGC and Jose Sanha, FARP officer, national commander of the border guard and CSL member.

9470

CSO: 3442/218

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC CONTROL COMMISSION CREATED--The Council of Ministers approved a decree creating the National Economic Control Commission at its 3 March 1983 meeting chaired by Comrade President Joao Bernardo Vieira (Nino). At this meeting, the Council of Ministers discussed and recommended to the Council of the Revolution that a council of ministers for economic matters be instituted. The commission will be responsible for supervising the implementation and development of government economic measures and programs; it will be headed by Prime Minister Saude Maria and will include Comrades Victor Monteiro of economics and finances; Luis Sanca, state secretary for planning and international cooperation, and Godinho Gomes, governor of the BNG [Guinea-Bissau National Bank]. It is also the control commission's mission to guide, give impetus to, implement and supervise the application of economic measures, especially the stabilization program and the overall and sector plans; make regular reports on the results of the work and the evolution of the country's economic and financial situation and propose the measures necessary to carry out the government's economic policy. The commission, which will be advised by experts designated by the departments which make it up and by other entities deemed appropriate, is also responsible for making recommendations to the government departments responsible for carrying out economic policy measures. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese  
5 Mar 83 p 1] 9479

CSO: 3442/218

GOVERNMENT CAUTIONS 'NATION' ON MUHOHO STORIES

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 10 May 83 p 16

[Article by Pius Nyamora]

[Text]

THE government yesterday attacked *Nation* newspaper for publishing unresearched and unauthenticated stories.

Responding to a report by the newspaper yesterday, the minister of state in the office of the president, Mr. Justus ole Tipis, said: "Let it be absolutely clear to the press that the government will not tolerate unresearched and unauthenticated stories whose objectives appear to cause alarm and despondency".

The minister was referring to the report headlined, "Police harass reporter again," and the editorial, "Muoho and the Nakuru police".

The *Nation* had reported that "men claiming to be policemen have again harassed a *Nation* correspondent in Nakuru". In its editorial, the newspaper said that there was a *prima facie* evidence that the people harassing the correspondent were policemen, who should be disciplined for causing irreparable damage to the reputation of the police force.

In a press statement, Tipis said the *Daily Nation* had yesterday published the matter concerning Muoho and the Nakuru police. He said the matter had regrettably dragged on for too long without any real evidence and facts. He said in the circumstances, the government felt obliged to make a statement on the matter to clear the air.

Tipis reminded the press that their freedom was still guaranteed by the country's constitution.

"However, the press, and the *Daily Nation* in particular, must be reminded of their duty to enjoy and exercise this freedom responsibly and in the interest of the welfare of the people of this country," Tipis said. "This means that news items they publish ought to be authenticated before being printed," he added.

"This is more so in sensitive issues affecting the lives, liberty and security of the citizens.

"Unfortunately in the matter of 'Muoho and Nakuru Police', the *Daily*

*Nation* seems to have been wide off the mark. For example, it is stated by the newspaper that the police in Nakuru have failed to contact Muoho as regards the serious claims he made and continues to make, that the police are so incompetent that they have failed to investigate matters affecting the lives and the security of citizens.

"This is utter rubbish," the minister said.

On the contrary, Tipis explained, police had interrogated Muoho on April 17, 21, 25 and 26. On every occasion except one, Tipis said, Muoho had made written statements. "Muoho has in all these occasions stated, in writing, that he has been unable to identify his alleged assailants and harassers," Tipis said.

"Moreover, senior police officers and the administration have accorded Muoho an opportunity to contact them directly on the matter should he choose to. That Muoho has not contacted any of the officers, but has continuously publicised his alleged problems, creates doubts as to the truth of his allegations," Tipis said.

The minister said the government was aware of the existence of highly placed individuals who were against the present exercises of subdividing land, under land buying companies, and allocating it to shareholders.

The government wishes to restate that the exercises shall go on, Tipis said. The response of the shareholders to the exercise has been very satisfactory.

CSO: 3400/1458

FOREIGN-INSPIRED PLOT TO IMPOSE NEW LEADER SCORED

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 10 May 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Political Dissidents"]

[Text]

KENYA'S twenty years of independence have been remarkable. Giant steps have been taken in development which is evident in the fields of education, health, agriculture and the country's general economy. In the socio-political sphere, the record of peace and stability speaks for itself. And all this is marked contrast to the widespread fears entertained in certain quarters on the verge of Kenya's independence. These fears were unfounded, thanks to the great wisdom of the founding father, the late Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, and that of his able successor President Daniel arap Moi.

Under their leadership Kenya has prospered and enjoyed peace while all around her there has been turmoil and turbulence, with thousands of people killed, and many more injured — not to speak of the loss to property. We are not saying that this country has not had its share of problems but that in relative terms, Kenya has been an island of peace and stability in the region.

There are, however, a few dissidents abroad who are bent on tarnishing the good name of this country. We know that these people may want to justify their self-imposed "exile" in many ways but this has been rendered futile by the amnesty declared by the president. Countries which have hitherto harboured these dissidents have no cause to do so now. The dissidents should not be permitted to indulge in political mudslinging against this country and its leaders for it is recognised under international law that those who seek political refuge are hosted on the strict condition that they desist from politics. This does not appear to be the case with the dissidents in London and other places. If this does not

happen, then it will be difficult for one not to see a correlation between these activities and the plot by foreign countries to impose a leader on Kenya.

As for the countries involved in the plot, we tell them categorically that their plots are doomed to failure. We also tell the puppet being groomed to stop his day-dreams for this country will never accept imposed leadership. Kenyans are solidly behind the leader they elected. Any one who wants to become a leader of this country must do so through the ballot box — the legal machinery established by our constitution. And, needless to say, he must have the qualities of leadership acceptable to Kenyans.

CSO: 3400/1458

## LAND-BUYING FIRMS COLLECT MILLIONS

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 9 May 83 p 3

[Text]

NANYUKI, Sunday, (KNA) — Money collected by land-buying companies in Rift Valley province has reached about shs. 670 million.

Nakuru district has 89 such companies with membership of 235,969 people while Laikipia district has a total of 53 companies with a total - membership of 154,182.

This was revealed by the minister for lands, settlement and physical planning, Mr. G.G. Kariuki, when he officially witnessed the allocation of plots to 1,420 members of Muhowatetu Farmers Company at Ngumo Secondary School, Rumuruti division, Laikipia West, over the weekend.

Kariuki said that out of 53 land-buying companies and societies in Laikipia district, 35 of them had already subdivided their farms and settled a total of 73,621 shareholders. He added that 15 of the companies were in the process of sub-dividing their farms to settle 38,413 members.

The minister, who was accompanied by the Laikipia DC, Mr. Peter Kabiru, further disclosed that three companies and societies in the district were reported to have been bogus.

He said that the government would take drastic action against the bogus company directors who fail to refund money if no land was available.

Kariuki, who is also the MP for Laikipia West, reminded directors of such companies that it was the wish of the president that *wananchi* got a fair deal.

The minister commanded the directors of Muhowatetu for settling all its members into their three farms in the district. He advised them to settle their debts totalling shs. 2 million and liquidate the farm.

He said that the government would bring surveyors in all sub-divided land-buying companies to rectify the boundaries so as to enable the shareholders to acquire title deeds.

Kariuki expressed concern on land plots in some areas allocated to members of various companies and societies several years ago but have not been developed.

The government will not tolerate such idle land for it was better to give such *shambas* to the needy landless who would be prepared to settle their families, said the minister.

Welcoming the new farmers in his constituency, the minister appealed to them to develop their plots to chase away wild game which might be hiding in the bush.

Others who accompanied the minister were nominated MP, Mr. Charles Wakahora, the chairman of Laikipia County Council, Coun. Solomon Kiguru, chairman of Laikipia West Farmers Company, Mr. Wabome Gichachi and the chairman of Muhowatetu Farmers Company, Mr. Joe Muhinja.

CSO: 3400/1458

## GOVERNMENT TO REVIEW LABOR LAWS

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 10 May 83 p 16

[Text]

THE government is to review and update labour laws, the labour minister, Mr. Titus Mbathi said yesterday following a two-hour closed-door meeting with officials of the Central Organisation of Trade Unions (COTU).

Issuing a joint communiqué, Mbathi said the ministry and COTU had agreed to co-operate fully and promote industrial peace and stability in the country and improve the welfare of workers.

The meeting had been convened by the minister to discuss the promotion of industrial peace, stability and redundancies. Mbathi had led a high-powered team which included an assistant minister, Mr. Shariff Nassir, the permanent secretary, Mr. Joe Gethenji, the labour commissioner, Mr. J.M. Mutugi and the chief industrial relations

officer, Mr. Mwambanga Mwashimba.

Mbathi told newsmen that the meeting had agreed that the ministry of labour and COTU would hold a similar meeting early in July to discuss redundancy.

The ministry of labour and COTU also resolved to reject any splinter unions or groups and to support the policy of industrial trade unions. They also agreed that negotiations on the revised Industrial Relations Charter should be finalised urgently.

Mbathi said the ministry and COTU officials had considered the meeting as positive and fruitful. The COTU team, led by the secretary-general, Mr. Juma Boy emphasised that there should be no more redundancies.

Mr. Juma Boy was accompanied by all COTU chief

officials who included the chairman-general, Mr. Philip Mwangi, deputy secretary-general, Mr. Justus Mulei, assistant secretary-general, Mr. Jacob Ochino and treasurer-general, Mr. Were Ogutu.

The communique said that during the proposed July meeting, the parties would discuss about the employment of casuals, handling trade disputes, collective agreements, workers' housing and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) conventions, especially convention No. 140.

Convention No. 140 deals with workers getting time off to attend seminars and other forms of training organised by workers' organisations with full pay.

When Boy addressed workers on Labour Day, he complained about mass redundancies.

CSO: 3400/1458

AIRPORT DELAY OF LIBYAN SOCCER TEAM HIT

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 7 May 83 p 6

[Editorial: "This Is No Way To Treat Visitors"]

[Text]

The way the visiting Libyan football team was treated on arrival at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport on Wednesday night leaves a lot to be desired. The team was held up for three hours because the immigration officer on duty had not been informed of any soccer team arriving in Kenya for a match.

The officer said the Libyans could not be cleared because nothing had been received from the immigration headquarters notifying him of their arrival. He could not, therefore, clear the Libyans. Such clearance could only be gotten from his boss.

He tried to telephone his boss but without success. Finally, after some urging by the Kenya Football Federation (KFF) officials meeting the Libyan team, he agreed to give the Libyans "temporary clearance", pending an official one from the headquarters.

Such clumsiness on the part of the Immigration Department is unforgivable. Why did they mishandle such a simple but sensitive matter that was likely to have diplomatic implications?

It is true that Libya has not had the best of relations with Kenya and, indeed, many other countries around the world. But this has probably something to do with reaction to the revolutionary swagger and brazen character of the Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi.

It is true that Gaddafi has in the past championed some unpopular causes in Africa, particularly in Chad and Idi Amin's Uganda. But those escapades do not in themselves explain the souring of Kenyan-Libyan relations.

And even if they did, the airport incident involving the Libyan national team was unnecessary. Simple courtesy demands that they should have been treated differently.

The Libyan team are the runners-up in the Africa Cup of Nations tournament. They have been invited here to meet the Kenya national team, Harambee Stars, in the preliminary round — the first of the Olympic Cup — at the City Stadium today.

The Kenya national team is scheduled to return the visit. On May 20, they will meet the Libyans again in a match in Tripoli.

According to KFF officials the Immigration Department had been informed of the Libyans arrival two weeks in advance. If that is true then the airport incident on Wednesday night is a sad commentary on the efficiency of the Immigration Department.

Immigration should have known whether they were going to admit the Libyans or not. To have kept them waiting at the airport without even a clue of what to do was not only a show of shabbiness and inefficiency but also an act of disdain and disrespect for the Libyans.

Since the Immigration Department does not make our foreign policy it is disturbing that the department should be allowed to pre-empt our relations with other countries through such shabby behaviour.

The visiting Libyans felt — understandably — humiliated and snubbed. "I have been in Kenya for over two years and haven't experienced a similar treatment.... I must say that this is the worst treatment we have come across in many of our trips across Africa", Libyan Charge d'Affaires, Taher Ettoum, said.

While we could remain critical of Libyan policies and Gaddafi's histrionics we should not give expression to that through inept immigration procedures. They only demean our country.

CSO: 3400/1458

## BRIEFS

MOMBASA PORT SYSTEM--Mombasa, Friday, (KNA)--A new statistical system will be introduced in the port of Mombasa which will enable the management to assess and monitor port performance on a continuous basis. This was explained by the managing director of the Kenya Ports Authority (KPA), M. Jonathan Mturi, when he opened a three-week seminar on the harmonisation of port statistics at Bandari College. It is organised by the United Nations Development programme (UNDP), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), KPA and Kenya Cargo Handling Services (KCHS). It is attended by officers from KPA and KCHS. Mturi told the officers that the new statistical system was recommended following a conference of west and central African states which noted that ports in the region were collecting, analysing and presenting statistics in many different ways. He said this posed a difficult hurdle as the ports could not make comparisons on productivity. The managing director thanked the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) for spearheading the project to harmonise port statistics through UNDP and UNCTAD noting that the system would pave the way for improvement. The UNCTAD shipping division representative at the seminar, Mr Gary Crook, pointed out that with the rapidly increasing transport costs it was imperative that efficiency was instilled in the transportation system on land, sea, and air. On the port Crook expressed the need for efficient and effective statistical scheme to improve management operations of ports noting that the port industry was dynamic and involved a large number of managers and workers. [Text] [Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 7 May 83 p 11]

MAIZE SOLD TO ETHIOPIA--Kenya is exporting 29,000 tons of yellow maize amid official reports that the country has more than enough grain. Three ships are currently loading a consignment of yellow maize in Mombasa destined for Acarba, a port in the Red Sea. Sources said the maize is intended for the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia. Meanwhile, a Permanent Secretary in the Office of the President, Mr Simon Nyachae, who is also the chairman of the National Cereals and Produce Board, yesterday gave assurance on the abundance of food in the country. Addressing the annual luncheon of the Kenya Association of Manufacturers, Mr Nyachae said there was no threat of famine in Kenya as the country had a record bumper crop. He said there was a huge stock of food which stood at more than 8 million bags of maize, more than 8 million bags of wheat and more than 500,000 bags of beans. "There is a lot of food in the country," he said. Sources said the maize being exported was part of

huge consignment brought to Kenya from America as aid from the American Government. The maize, which had been stored in various godowns of the National Cereals and Produce Board, was being rushed to Ethiopia which is facing acute famine. Kenya had a bumper white maize harvest last year, leading to a storage problem. It is understood that the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) asked Kenya to send some maize to Ethiopia. The yellow maize is being loaded on m.v. Denebola which is due to sail off tomorrow afternoon. 5,000 tons of the grain is being taken by m.v. Summex Star which will leave next Monday and m.v. Areti will carry 10,000 tons and sails off on Thursday. In January this year, the Minister for Agriculture, Dr Munyua Waiyaki, said Kenya was not ready to export any maize since the Government was not sure about the next season. Dr Waiyaki said the country was wary of repeating the 1979/80 food crisis which hit the country after the Government authorised the sale of a bumper maize crop. The Minister's statement followed inquiries by the World Food Programme (WFP) which wanted to buy maize from Kenya to give refugees in Central Africa. In 1979, when Kenya sold most of its grain, sparked off a food crisis in the country. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 7 May 83 p 1]

NOT AID SHIPMENT--A Permanent Secretary in the Office of the President, Mr Simon Nyachae, yesterday said the yellow maize Kenya is exporting to Ethiopia was not part of a consignment donated to Kenya by the United States. Mr Nyachae, who is also the chairman of the National Cereals and Produce Board, said the maize was part of a stock bought by Kenya with her own foreign exchange early in 1981 from Mozambique. He said the yellow maize given as aid by the United States was used in Kenya. About 1,000 bags of it were still in the board's stores and were being slowly released to millers, he said. He also said there were two million bags of wheat in the country and not eight million. The Daily Nation yesterday quoted Mr Nyachae as having told members of the Kenya Association of Manufacturers that there were eight million bags of wheat in Kenya right now. [Text] [Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 8 May 83 p 24]

CSO: 3400/1458

MOZAMBIQUE

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE SAMORA MACHEL QUESTIONED

Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 5 May 83 p 30

[Text] Just 2 days after the final session of the Fourth FRELIMO Congress, the Mozambican news agency AIM announced the arrest of a captain in the South African secret services, who had tried to infiltrate the country to assassinate President Samora Machel.

The individual in question, Peter Benjamin Schoeman, aged 36, is a native of Pretoria. Following his arrest, near the South African border on an unrevealed date, Schoeman confirmed to Televisao Experimental de Mocambique that he had been assigned by the South African secret services to arrange the assassination of the Mozambican president.

The AIM report caused some perplexed reactions, however. Sources in Mozambique have noted that, considering the climate of open hostility observed throughout the congress between delegates from the capital and provincial representatives, the attempt to assassinate Samora Machel could have come from segments of FRELIMO itself, unhappy with the policies pursued by the party leadership.

Moreover, a communique released by the South African authorities, categorically denying any South African involvement in the alleged assassination attempt, noted some discrepancies in the AIM report. In fact, the report said that Peter Schoeman's mission, among others, was to draw a plan of the Polana Hotel. Actually, the hotel was built from a design by South African architects and is modeled on a known hotel in Pretoria and other identical hotels in Bloemfontein.

In addition, TEMPO learned from reliable sources that Peter Schoeman is really a South African officer, but he is in the reserve and never had any connection with the country's secret services.

According to the same sources, this reserve status, at age 36, is owing to the fact that the officer had showed obvious signs of mental disturbance. Schoeman had been traveling to Mozambique frequently for quite some time, but for purely personal reasons, and the Mozambican authorities were aware of this.

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CSO: 3442/232

WOOD CLAIMS TO HAVE BEEN 'BULLDOZED' OUT OF NRP

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 May 83 p 10

[Text]

DURBAN. — The former New Republican Party MP, Mr Nigel Wood, who quit the party at the weekend after more than 22 years of active membership, claimed yesterday that he was "bulldozed" when he attempted to raise objections to the new constitutional proposals at a head executive meeting of the party held in Durban last week.

Mr Wood, the former NRP MP for Durban Berea and a former vice chairman of the party in Natal, said that when he attempted to raise objections and debate the NRP attitude towards the constitutional proposals, he was subjected to incredible tactics.

Mr Wood emphasised in an interview with The Citizen that he had no quarrel with the leadership of the party and in particular the National leader, Mr Vause Raw, MP for Durban Point.

He said: "It has been a traumatic experience breaking my links with a party in which I fully believed and which I served to the best of my ability for 22 years.

"However, I simply could not go along with the attitudes of the NRP towards the new constitution Bill. I resigned on this point because I felt very strongly about it."

At the last provincial congress of the party in Natal, Mr Wood also made it blatantly plain that he was out of step with the attitudes of the leadership to the proposals.

Mr Wood said he was "saddened" that the NRP now appeared to be drifting towards the National Party.

There were no meaningful concessions by the Government in the new Bill to basic NRP objections, he said.

Nominated members would remain, Blacks

were still excluded and it appeared the excessive powers would be vested in the hands of the President and the governing party. He said he felt strongly that opposition parties would now have no worthwhile function in the system.

Mr Wood also flatly denied that he had any intention of joining the Progressive Federal Party. At present he could not see his way clear to join any other party.

He said that when he got over the trauma of leaving the party he would issue a statement.

Apart from being a MP and vice chairman of the party in Natal, Mr Wood was also a chairman of the United Party Youth in Natal.

His father, Mr Lawrence Wood, was also the MP for Durban Berea for many years before he stood down in favour of his son. His mother has also played a major part in NRP activities in Natal.

CSO: 3400/1455

VAN DER MERWE'S VIEWS ON NEW CONSTITUTION GIVEN

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 May 83 p 6

[Article by Dr Stoffel van der Merwe]

[Text]

I would like to thank "The Star" for inviting me to contribute to its series on the proposed new constitution. I think such a series should prove very useful to the readers.

Question for today: Why only coloureds and Indians in the new constitution? Why are blacks, more specifically urban blacks excluded?

Any solution should be tailor-made for the problem it proposes to solve. The same solution would not solve problems of different dimensions.

One does not try to cure a tummy-ache with a cough mixture, neither does one give the same medicine to a patient suffering from diabetes as to one who is dying from pneumonia.

The historical and cultural situation of the coloureds and the Asians differ markedly from that of the blacks — even the urban blacks.

If the purpose in both cases is to cure the patient or, in this case, to make provision for adequate and satisfying political rights, then surely it is only logical that the remedy

(the political structures and the method of accommodating people in the political process) should also be different.

The proposed tri-cameral system has been devised bearing in mind the specific circumstances of the whites, coloureds and Asians.

For these groups it will probably prove a workable system.

If a fourth chamber is simply added for blacks, it would not work, because it has not been devised for this purpose.

This does not mean that blacks will be left without political rights for ever or that whites are trying to gang up with coloureds and Asians against blacks.

The political position of blacks (especially urban blacks) is receiving attention at cabinet level right now. But the eventual recipe for a solution will be something different — not a fourth chamber.

In the meantime it is important to get a better deal for coloureds and Asians off the ground.

## TERREBLANCHE CLOSES DEBATE ON COST OF REFORM

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 8 May 83 p 34

[Article by Prof Sampie Terreblanche: "The Oorbeligtes: Long on Prophecy, Short on Policy"]

[Text]

DAVID WELSH'S interpretation of my two articles is very unfair.

He not merely gives a twisted version of my point of view (as unfortunately often happens in polemic writing) but his interpretation is completely wrong.

On the strength of my emphasising the cost of a democratisation process, he built his argument on the implicit accusation that I am either not in favour of fundamental constitutional reform and/or that I am indifferent towards the price (or cost) of not reforming.

I put my case in straightforward language: "We must build a political system that will progressively put more bargaining power into the hands of the different black groups.

However, their bargaining power must at no time be such that it will enable them to overturn the economic applecart."

### Just society

I mentioned the necessity of "a more just society" and that the whites will have "to scale down their standards of living in the next 10 to 20 years by at least 20 percent."

I also asked for an acknowledgement "that our situation is inherently a conflict situation and that we must act feasibly to contain the potential conflict."

How on earth can I be accused even implicitly of being unaware of, or indifferent towards, either the necessity of reform or the price of not reforming?

Dr Welsh speculates in all manner of ways about what South Africa would have been if we were not burdened with the NP and the so-called hidden cost of apartheid.

This is truly an exercise in futility.

Scapegoats are created out of thin air.

It has for too long been a much too easy escape route for those who want to excuse themselves of any moral responsibility, in spite of the benefits they reap from the system.

To speculate about a fundamentally different kind of South Africa that could have been, is to speculate about a completely different country with completely different people.

South Africa is unfortunately what it is.

### Escapism

Let us stop this kind of speculative escapism and start to face the music on behalf of a better South Africa in the future.

No one can deny that the NP Government has made serious mistakes over the last 35 years.

The present Government admits it.

I was quite explicit about it in my interview.

Perhaps we also have reason to be a little more thankful for both the obvious and the hidden benefits of the NP term of government.

The NP created — in spite of its serious mistakes — conditions that were conducive towards relative growth and stability and in effect, saved us from what Dr Welsh calls a Zimbabwe-type situation.

It is important to realise that apart from the policy of apartheid, there also exists a structure of apartheid.

This structure came into being long before 1948 and even if a PFP Government were to be installed tomorrow, the structure would still exist for quite a considerable period of time.

It is true that the Government's policy has upheld and may have strengthened the structure.

But at the same time special political systems were created and together with the growth and stability, conditions now exist that may enable us to start with the long-term process of dismantling this structure.

But what about the contribution of the PFP and the oorbeligtes?

Like Dr Welsh, they are very much inclined towards unrealistic speculations about what could have been, very quick with their one-sided moral indignation about everything that has gone wrong and very fond of alarmist pronouncements.

They persist with their unjustifiable propaganda that the NP is to be blamed for every problem and even for every unfortunate structural feature of the South African scene!

In Dr Welsh's article, practical proposals on how to move a single yard from the status quo towards a more just society are conspicuous by their absence!

## Too much

This is symptomatic of the PFP and the oorbeligtes

They have never put practical and attainable constitutional proposals on the table

Their rhetoric about a national convention is nothing but talk about a black box

The PFP could, up till now, not even mobilise 20 percent of the white electorate

Their chances of being in a position to do something practical and constructive about constitutional reform look rather bleak — even in the long run

In spite of this poor record, Dr Welsh asks me not to 'write off those oorbe-

ligtes like Gilioomie, Du Toit and Slabbert'.

In all sincerity, he is clearly asking too much.

Before I can comply with his request, the oorbeligtes must furnish concrete proof that they thoroughly understand the structural origin and nature of our situation as well as the full implications of a process of structural reform.

## Present status

If they do understand these structural phenomena they would be much more discreet in their biased accusations and in their lofty moral indignation.

At the same time they must also build up credibility in the ranks of the white electorate by putting detailed, constructive and attainable constitutional proposals before them.

This, it seems to me, is clearly not within their reach.

Dr Welsh likes to believe that Gilioomie, Du Toit and Slabbert are prophets of salvation.

Unfortunately, they (Dr Welsh included) are too long on the prophecies of doom and too short on practical policy, to satisfy my taste.

I am interested, as I hope the majority of the people of South Africa are, in the long-term process of structural reform that may not "solve" our problems, but will gradually create a better and more just society.

At present the NP and its constitutional proposals offer — in spite of the obvious deficiencies of both — the only practical and viable opportunity to move "away from the abyss of self-destruction".

The contribution of Mr Brian Goodall to this debate cannot be other than an embarrassment to the PFP.

Mr Goodall's article is also very long on beautiful-sounding political rhetoric, but very short on practical proposals and especially on the economic implications of political action.

He wants "to create the framework whereby people will eventually be able to provide for themselves".

How long is eventually? According to Keynes, in the end we are all dead.

In my second article I stated clearly that it is impossible for ethnically or geographically organised groups to become self-sufficient in an economic or public-financial sense of the word.

Every group has, and will have, an undeniable claim on the tax capacity of our single integrated economy.

Does this go against the grain of PFP thinking?

Mr Goodall is very much in favour of everything economic but very much against everything political.

I suspect that this attitude stems partly from his dislike of the politics of the NP Government.

## Unjustifiable

It is completely unjustifiable to carry this attitude over towards government and political activity in general.

Given the complexities of South Africa we do not necessarily need less government, but more effective government — and that may mean more government.

Prof Johann du Pisani's response was a great disappointment. This is at least one berg that brought forth a mouse.

It is not true that Prof du Pisani and I agree on goals and that the argument is only about methods.

Fundamental differences exist on goals and on methods.

He stated "that redistribution ... is possible, even likely, in a compound republic".

I regard appropriate redistribution as essential on moral, humanitarian and stability grounds, but mainly because it is necessary to maintain a high growth rate in the long run.

Prof du Pisani thinks that the limits of jurisdiction of compound republics can be "set out in a constitution and enforced (sic) by an independent judiciary".

## Ethnic status

But if there is "no single centre of sovereignty or ultimate authority" who is going to enforce the constitution and who is going to underscore the independent judiciary?

In Prof du Pisani's abortive attempts to link the economic, political and judiciary sphere — as if we are still in a pre-industrial age — very important links are missing.

According to him revenue-sharing formulas "will be the result of bargaining between different units of government".

Who will be the referee? Who will protect the weak units against exploitation by the strong ones?

If a specific ethnic authority is relatively poor, the possibilities for redistribution will, according to him, be very limited.

But the poor unit will in his judgment have no reason to complain, because "discrimination by law (will) be removed from the system".

How someone can propose the creation of a situation of almost permanent economic discrimination and then try to justify it because discrimination by law will be removed, is above my comprehension and completely outside my concept of justice.

## INCREASED TRADE WITH PORTUGAL REPORTED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 8 May 83 p 32

[Article by Vera Beljakova]

[Text]

ONCE pilchard-rich South Africa now imports this fish canned from Portugal, its 14th-largest trading partner.

The countries' bilateral trade grew to R80-million in 1982, and is expected to reach R100-million this year.

South Africa remains the dominant partner, holding the lion's share of 63% in trade between the countries, which is a great improvement on its R29-million share in 1981.

Though true figures are unavailable, estimates obtained from the local office of the Institute of External Commerce of Portugal and the Department of Statistics in Pretoria show that South Africa exported to Portugal goods worth R50-million in 1982.

This was an increase of 67% on the previous year's export figure of R29.3-million.

Since 1978, the figures have

see-sawed: jumping from R47.7-million to R57.6-million in 1979, and then declining to R28.2-million.

Meanwhile, Portugal has been improving its market share from R10.8-million in 1978 to R14.1-million in 1979, to R20.2-million in 1980 and then to R24.3-million.

But as the country is intent on improving its balance of trade with South Africa, an increasing number of trade delegations are arriving in Johannesburg — from shoe manufacturers to building-materials producers.

South Africa's dramatic drop in exports in 1980 was caused by the suspension in the exports of maize, wheat, peanuts, molasses and cereal goods, says Dr Joao Ascencao of the Portuguese trade office.

Raw materials comprise the bulk of South Africa's exports, while Portugal's emphasis lies in consumer goods, ranging from household textiles to shoes, wines, corks

and canned food.

Portugal's top 10 export categories are wood pulp, leather footwear, gum resin, cork or cork stoppers, olive oil, agglomerated cork for decorative use (tiles, etc), woven cotton fabrics, canned sardines, other woven fabrics, household linens, blankets, cables, wall tiles, canned pilchards and metal working machines as well as pressure cooking stoves.

South Africa exports mainly sunflower seed, carded or combed lamb's wool, pyrite metallic ore, virgin lamb's wool, maize, raw hides and skins, steel sheets and plates, asbestos, fresh and frozen fish, unmanufactured tobacco, medicines and fruit pulp.

Though today South Africa's exports to Portugal account for only 0.3% of its total exports, and for Portugal South African imports account for only 0.2%, the countries consider each other virtually "virgin territory" in the export field.

CSO: 3400/1455

LEBOWA CHIEF MINISTER COMMENTS ON MOUTSE INCORPORATION PLANS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 9 May 83 p 4

[Article by Harry Mashabela]

[Text]

THE bitter resistance to Pretoria's proposed incorporation of Moutse, a part of Lebowa in the Groblersdal district, into KwaNdebele culminated at the weekend with the Lebowa Government strongly supporting the stand taken by inhabitants.

"Moutse is Lebowa, it is our home and nobody will rob us of our home," the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, who was accompanied by his Cabinet, told about 3 000 cheering people at Dennilton, within the Moutse region, on Saturday.

Dr Phatudi told the meeting, attended by six local chiefs and headmen, that his government had told the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to abandon the idea of incorporating Moutse into KwaNdebele because "we don't want to move".

Chief T G Mathebe of Moutse had earlier told the gathering that Mr S Skosana, Chief Minister of KwaNdebele, had told him that he (Chief Mathebe) and his people were now his subjects.

But I want to tell him or any of his informers if they

are at this meeting that Moutse will never become part of KwaNdebele. Dit sal die dag wees (That'll be the day)," Chief Mathebe vowed.

Dr Phatudi said Chief Mathebe's great grandparents and their people first settled at Moutse in 1795 and had lived there ever since. In 1923 Chief Mapoch, an Ndebele chief, asked the then Chief Mathebe to let him stay in the area. His request was granted.

He stressed that there were no white people there at the time and that the two tribes had since lived side by side without any trouble. But the Central Government was now promoting a rift between the two tribes.

"Moutse is Lebowa and Moutse is our home; it is our land. We stay here and want to remain here. We are robbing nobody and we don't want to be robbed of our land," he said.

But he also warned the people of Moutse against driving away members of other ethnic groups from the area, saying everybody — black and white — was welcome in Lebowa, irrespective of their ethnic affiliations.

CSO: 3400/1455

'DAILY MAIL' PROBLEMS EXAMINED BY FORMER EDITOR

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 May 83 p 6

[Article by Laurance Ganda: "The Rand Daily Mail Deserves To Be Saved"]

[Text]

**Former editor, Laurance Ganda writes about the future of his old newspaper in this abridged version of an article in The Journalist, official organ of the Southern African Society of Journalists**

A two-man team from the prestigious Financial Times, of London, has lately spent some days in Johannesburg at the invitation of SA Associated Newspapers taking a preliminary look at the problems of the Rand Daily Mail.

This was obviously not the "major research project" to which Mr Clive Kinsley, managing director of SAAN, referred in his statement to the anxious staff of the Mail on March 9 or even necessarily the start of it.

It was more in the nature of, to use a term from diplomacy, talks about talks — a reconnaissance by The Financial Times to help it decide whether to get involved in a full-blown investigation into the question of converting the Mail into a financial daily newspaper.

For the Financial Times people, right from the start, have shown a lively sensitivity about getting mixed up with so contentious an issue as the closure, in its present form, of such a well-known and internationally respected newspaper as the Rand Daily Mail, probably the most influential morning paper in South Africa and, in fact, a national institution.

They understand, as everyone should understand, that conversion of the Mail into a financial daily would mean the end of the paper as we know it.

It would cease to be a general newspaper circulating in the mass market and appealing to a broad cross-section of the total population.

It would become instead, a small specialised publication directed mainly at the upper income group of the white section.

The assurance given recently by SAAN that the Mail would continue to support the official Opposition is little consolation.

The new paper's focus would shift to financial and economic matters and this, with a circulation of perhaps one-third the present size, would reduce that support to barely perceptible proportions.

In short, closure of the Mail in its present form — by completely changing its character and curtailing its scope — would represent a fate worse than that just suffered by Die Transvaler, ousted by Beeld from the morning newspaper market and banished to Pretoria as an afternoon paper.

But at least Die Transvaler is still a general newspaper serving the public at large. Not so the Rand Daily Mail as a financial daily.

Such an eventuality — which has been and is still, I believe, a front runner in the list of options under consideration — would mean three other things:

It would amount to a stunning political victory for the Nationalist Government which has schemed and plotted for a quarter of a century to silence or at least muffle the voice of the Rand Daily Mail — notably by its sinister attempt in 1975 to buy

control of SAAN through front man Mr Louis Luyt and its totally unscrupulous launching of The Citizen in 1976 using clandestinely no less than R32 m of taxpayers' money for the purpose.

2. It would mean that the Info scandal would have paid off spectacularly in one important sphere. SAAN, one of the most powerful newspaper groups in the country, would have thrown in the towel at the feet of a newcomer (The Citizen) which is also making substantial losses and whose circulation is still not much more than half that of the Mail's.

It is surely a remarkable contest in which the weaker paper vanquishes the stronger and in which the less prominent newspaper group (Perskor) triumphs over the more prominent (SAAN).

3. It would also mean that the official Opposition, the Progressive Federal Party, would be virtually without morning newspaper support in the most densely populated northern half of the country and its industrial heartland.

The then remaining English-language morning paper (The Citizen) is virulently anti-PFP and generally pro-Government. Picking up a substantial slice of the readership which the Mail would shed as a financial daily (just as Beeld has picked up a big slice of Die Transvaler's former circulation), The Citizen would become the biggest, strongest morning paper in the country — with dire political consequences for the PFP.

A financial daily? Would it succeed? Who can tell. I understand the Argus Company examined this question for its own purposes a few years ago and came up with a negative answer.

How, then, should one deal with the very real predicament of the Rand Daily Mail, now running up annual losses amounting, it is said, to some R7 million (although these would be book losses, with the actual cash cost to SAAN being nearer R2.3 million)?

As in medicine, the correctness of the treatment depends on the accuracy of the diagnosis. A faulty diagnosis and the patient ends up being treated for the wrong complaint.

So here I would like to deal with two of the more prevalent explanations of the Mail's difficulties.

The first is the familiar tendency to place the blame on the paper's liberal editorial policies. Yet the undeniable fact is that the Mail's policies, however unpopular they may have been in some quarters in the more distant past, have been strikingly vindicated by the whole political development of South Africa.

It was the Rand Daily Mail, alone of all the country's major newspapers, which first espoused and promoted the cause of socio-political reform by throwing its weight behind the original Progressive Party in 1959.

For 13 long years the Mail helped that party retain toe-hold in Parliament and eventually build up its strength to its present 27 seats as the official Opposition.

Today virtually every English-language newspaper in the country (except for The Citizen) supports the PFP which is now not only a growing force in the national assembly but the majority party in the Mail's three "home" metropolitan areas of Johannesburg, Randburg and Sandton.

And today the reformist policies of the Mail, notably in the fields of dismantling race discrimination, use of public amenities, mixed sport, trade union rights and even political power-sharing, are part of the conventional wisdoms of South Africa, increasingly accepted by even the ruling National Party.

The Mail may well have a residual image problem carried over from the days when it first started promoting reform, but it would be folly to try to change its special character and identity.

'A second explanation of the Mail's problems currently prevalent concerns the racial mix of the paper's readership, with its large black component.

This certainly does present difficulties so far as some categories of advertising are concerned, but here again the undeniable fact is that the whole thrust of South Africa's economic development is in a direction favourable and not inimical to the Mail with its particular readership pattern.

As survey after survey has shown, black consumers are assuming ever increasing importance in almost every market sphere and will dominate most of them before many more years have passed.

The proposition I have sought to argue is that the Mail has no sound option but to soldier on. There may well be ways of containing costs without damaging the paper's competitive thrust and there may be opportunities for increasing the paper's revenues.

The management of SAAN is surely right to explore all such ways and means.

But the policy decision should be, I believe, to attack and not retreat.

The Mail is still by far the biggest morning newspaper in the country, circulating in the richest, most populous region. It is still arguably the best morning paper, particularly with its outstanding business section.

CSO: 3400/1455

PRIZE-WINNING AUTHOR ON EASING OF CENSORSHIP, INCREASING MILITARISM

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 5 May 83 p 10

[Speech by Andre Brink: "Even in Chains the Writer Must Continue To Speak"]

[Text]

IN 1979, when I was honoured with the CNA Award for the novel "Rumours of Rain", I entitled my acceptance speech "Writing in a State of Siege". At that stage writing in South Africa had indeed become a precarious undertaking and the writer an endangered species.

Even Etienne Le Roux's latest novel, acclaimed by the entire Afrikaans literary establishment and later to receive the Herzog Prize, had been banned. Later that same year Nadine Gordimer's "Burger's Daughter" and my own "A Dry White Season" were banned and the two largest writers' organizations in the country, the Soweto-based PEN and the Afrikaanse Skrywersgilde, indicated that writers might soon be forced to go underground, following the example of their peers in the Soviet Union, in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania or in some of the fascist regimes of South America.

It was, I think, the darkest moment yet faced by writers in this country.

Then, from the last months of that same year, something began to happen. "Burger's Daughter" and "A Dry White Season" were unbanned, in the wake of the unbanning of "O Magersfontein, O Magersfontein"; the unlamented Lammie Snyman "retired" to a spiritual Siberia.

Under pressure from writers who refused to be stigmatized as "exceptions", the censors even began to unban previously banned works by black authors, notably Mothobi Mutloatse's "Forced Landing" (which also contained a contribution by the great Namibian leader Toivo Herman ja Toivo, who is still on Robben Island).

Today the work of leading black writers like Ngugi wa Thiongo and others, previously anathema to South African readers, are freely available; and the lifting of bans on the work of some of the foremost writers of the century — Lawrence, Updike, Nabokov etc — seems to indicate the acknowledgement of a larger measure of matu-

rity in South African readers than censors had previously suspected us of.

The black poet Sipho Sepamla, after several previous failed attempts, was allowed a passport. Breyten Breytenbach was released from prison; and even though he has branded Afrikaans a "dead" language, he will be publishing at least eight works, most of them in the dead language, in the immediate future.

At least on the surface, then, it would seem that writers are today operating in a much more relaxed society than four years ago; and some people have suggested that this is symptomatic of a general new climate of "reform".

Is this, in fact, the case?

If it is true that the application of censorship has indeed been eased by the more "verligte" approach of Professor Kobus van Rooyen, it is equally true that the Publications Act can be applied with the same rigour and the same obtuseness as before.

If Ngugi's novels have been released, his brilliant study "Writers in Politics" is still banned; if Nabokov and a few others are now available, Dennis Brutus and Mtutuzeli Matshoba and many others are not. If John Miles's "Donderdag of Woensdag" may now be read, while only a few years ago it was regarded as blasphemous (presumably because it insulted John Vorster), Breytenbach's "Skryf" is still banned (it insulted the same forgotten politician).

### Still die

But we should not look only at censorship, but further afield, at the overall situation within which writers operate.

Aggetts still die; and security policemen are still allowed a mandate to do unto others what may be done to them under another regime; Mkhizes are still shot when they dare to publicize the fact that their people are uprooted from their traditional homes.

Hundreds of thousands of people are still dumped in pseudo concentration camps in the wastelands of allegedly independent states; Beyers Naudé and Winnie Mandela and the Rev Maqina of Port Elizabeth are still silenced, the place of one's abode and the choice of one's marriage partner are still determined by one's pigmentation; if black trade unions are now legal, their leadership is still being harassed and persecuted and driven into exile or death; if the

new dispensation allows coloureds and Indians the vote (on separate rolls, of course) they will still remain second-class citizens.

Above all, secrecy and the proliferation of lies still determine the actions and decisions of an increasingly militarized regime in an increasingly militarized society (under the cloak of the greatest lie of all, the Total Onslaught).

In the same week in February when a columnist in Beeld accused me of being misinformed, after I had protested at the Government's inhibition of free speech, that same newspaper had to protest against attempts to impose restrictions even on speakers in Parliament.

Let us not be fooled. *Plus ca change, plus c'est la même chose.* It is even worse than the French proverb makes it: the situation is deteriorating — and its danger lies especially in the fact that we are confronted with a semblance of reform and liberalization, which is simply a more sophisticated lie than others.

If the Government has, in what seems to be a Prague Spring, "eased up" on writers it is not because it has suddenly come to appreciate society's deep need of the writer, but because, faced by the threat of an underground literature at a time when it needed foreign allies more than ever before, it dared not scare away the more sympathetic regimes of Britain and the US.

The suggestion of change is also, as I have hinted, a matter of pure sophistication. Any authoritarian regime feels the need, from time to time, to justify its repressive apparatus; and how can it be done better than by revealing to the world the existence of dissidents?

The sophistication goes even further. The Government has learned that critics may be disarmed more easily by containing them than by persecuting them. If they ban Nadine Gordimer or me, they can say to the world: Look, our writers have nothing to complain about. They are mere gadflies. We impose no restriction on them — not like those bad commie countries behind the Iron Curtain. (Usually they prefer to remain silent about their good friends in South America).

For almost 20 years I was barred from the SABC. Nowadays I am flooded with invitations to write for them, to take part in discussions; they even review my work. Because the system has been liberalized? Or because they regard it as an effective and smooth way of taking the sting out of me?

Do not mistake me: it is a much easier life for me, and others in my position, to be — temporarily? — relieved from the harassment and persecution I knew a few years ago. But in a sense the danger is much more insidious infinitely more subtle, more difficult to handle.

What is the writer to do in these circum-

stances? The temptation may be twofold: either to succumb to the illusion and to accept it as real; to shout more loudly, too loudly. For the writer with integrity the answer is very simple, if very difficult too: to remain as honest as he humanly can; to write what he is convinced he must write, neither to exaggerate nor to underplay, but to try and keep his eyes as clear as possible in order to see that reality which is so often masked by pretence and the lie.

We live in a society, and within a system, which is being constantly more and more militarized. And militarization means polarization, means a deceptive oversimplification. The writer, in search of truth, can never be lured into becoming an accomplice of such a system.

In a military context, the conscientious objector is sent to jail for many years. The writer is, par excellence, the conscientious objector in society: more than many others, he exemplifies humanity's everlasting and profound NO in the face of all attempts towards dehumanization and towards the imposition of the Great Illusion, the Great Lie.

As a writer, I say NO to everything which dominates a society that has come to rely on force and on violence, of which militarization is but a symptom.

Even in chains, the many voices of the writer must continue to speak.

CLASH MARS INSTALLATION OF ORDER OF ETHIOPIA BISHOP

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 9 May 83 p 1

[Text]

**GRAHAMSTOWN** — Eleven people were injured when violence erupted here yesterday at the installation of the Rt Rev Dr Sigquoba Dwane as Bishop of the Order of Ethiopia.

Three of the injured are in a satisfactory condition in Settlers Hospital, according to a hospital spokesman, who said they sustained lacerations.

They are Mr Albert Jikeka of Uitenhage, and Mr Nelson Ntsatse and Mr Willie Snuku, both of Port Elizabeth. The other eight injured — five of them from Port Elizabeth — were treated and discharged.

Members of the laity of the order had intended staging a peaceful demonstration yesterday, protesting against Bishop Dwane's installation because he is a member of the Church of the Province of South Africa (CPSA) from which they wish to secede.

Fighting started at about 9 a.m. after a group of dissidents from Port

Elizabeth tried to disrupt the service by preventing church-goers from entering St Matthew's church in Raglan Road

According to an eyewitness, Mr Stan Kaba, sticks and axes were used in the fight and some of the thousands of church-goers were struck by flying stones.

"Blood was flowing and people were fleeing in all directions — it was terrible," he said.

The police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, Major Gerrie van Rooyen, said police had been called to the scene but "when they arrived it was all over".

"Apparently there was a difference of opinion between two rival groups, but they sorted it out among themselves. The police did not interfere."

Major Van Rooyen said no charges had been laid or arrests made.

Officiating church leaders left St Matthew's when the trouble started and returned to the church at midday for a three-hour service which proceeded uninterrupted.

Bishop Dwane, whose grandfather founded the Order of Ethiopia, said last night he thought the dissident group comprised fewer than 80 people.

"The incident really upset me," he said.

"I did not realise people would go to such lengths. One never expects unanimous acceptance, but nor does one expect violent behaviour from people who describe themselves as Christians."

Bishop Dwane called the incident deplorable. Asked whether he expected further trouble he said: "I hope not — I cannot stomach violence."

The Bishop of Grahamstown, the Rt Rev Kenneth Oram, who participated in the service, said there had been "very little fighting. It was a peaceful attempt to stop entry to the church.

"It would be a great pity if people only remembered this unpleasant incident. We had a glorious service full of joy, praise and enthusiasm, without any interference."

Bishop Oram said a small group of people did not accept Bishop Dwane's election "presumably because he has not been of latter years a member of the Order of Ethiopia".

"However his election was completely constitutional. He was consecrated bishop of the order in Bloemfontein last month. — DDC.

GENERAL SEBE CONFIRMS HOMES SEARCHED IN MDANTSANE

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 9 May 83 p 1

[Text]

**MDANTSANE** — Several homes were searched and many documents removed in what the Commander-in-Chief of Ciskei State Security, Lt-General Charles Sebe, called "a normal law-enforcement raid by the combined forces here on Friday night and early Saturday morning."

General Sebe said one man from Zone 9 was held for theft and would appear in court today.

He confirmed that many homes were searched during the raid.

Mr D. Sifingo and Miss G. N. Botha, both of Zone 8, confirmed visits by Ciskei security men. Both said homes were surrounded by soldiers during the raid in which some documents were taken.

In Zone 5 searches were confirmed to have been conducted in the

homes of Mr M. Mazwai and Mr M. Gajule.

Other homes searched belong to Mr J. Citeko, of Zone 4, Mr Sisa Njikelana, national vice-president of the South African Allied Workers' Union, and Mr Vuyisile Mati, of Zone 9.

An employee of the Defendants' Conference, a branch of the South African Council of Churches, Mr. Stage Thando Cuntu, said Ciskei security forces raided his house at the weekend.

Mr Cunt said a truck-load of soldiers and members of the police in two cars came to his house in Zone 9 at 2 a.m. on Saturday.

Six policemen searched his house.

He said nothing was removed.

He said this was the second raid in five

months. Police searched his house on December 15 and nothing was removed.

Four students — Mr Zandisile Sobandla, 20, Mr Vusumzi Sobandla, 18, Mr Linda Majikjela, 21, and Mr Sindile Tabata, 18 — also confirmed the searches and removal of documents.

They said they were taken from their homes and released at a police tent set up near Fort Jackson at the entrance to Mdantsane.

They had to walk home to Zones 2 and 3 they said.

General Sebe said that although he was in charge of the operation, he had not arrived at the checkpoint when the students were released but he doubted the truth of their story. — DDR.

CSO: 3400/1459

SCEPTICISM OVER ROLE OF URBAN BLACKS CABINET COMMITTEE VOICED

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 2 May 83 p 10

[Editorial: "Black South Africans"]

[Text]

THE Cabinet committee on constitutional rights for urban Africans will meet for the first time in Cape Town tomorrow in an atmosphere of scepticism on the part of the Opposition and among the urban blacks. The scepticism is on account of official indications that any new constitutional arrangements for blacks would have to be within the framework of existing National Party policy. In terms of the Verwoerdian ideology, blacks are on no account to be recognized as South African citizens, no matter how permanently they may be settled in the "white" urban and rural areas and in spite their presence in such large numbers in the labour force of the Republic. In terms of the Verwoerdian vision of separate nationhoods, blacks are citizens of Venda, Transkei, Ciskei, KwaZulu, and so on but not, on any account, South Africans. It matters little where they live and work, where they have been born or even whether they have never seen their so-called "homelands".

The trouble is that reality tends to intervene and upset this tidy and logical scheme of things. Until fairly recent years, blacks certainly were South African citizens, legally speaking. If they travelled abroad, they carried South African passports. Until the 1930s, Africans enjoyed a qualified franchise on the common roll in the Cape, as they had in the old Cape Colony. After 1936, they

were placed on a separate voters roll which remained until the advent of Dr Verwoerd. But their status as South African citizens, like that of blacks in other provinces, was hardly in question. After all, if the indigenous inhabitants of South Africa are not South Africans, who then is entitled to such status?

Now that the Verwoerdian dream is turning into a nightmare, the sensible way ahead is to scrap the ideology and face reality. If the Cabinet committee is prepared to sound the opinion of the urban black leadership, and approach the whole subject of black rights without ideological blinkers, a most fruitful dialogue could take place. A great deal is at stake. A low intensity guerilla war, a civil war in embryo, has already begun, mounted by the banned African National Congress, and sporadic acts of sabotage and insurgent violence are almost a routine part of the South African scene. The Botha administration would do well to heed the wise words of the Nationalist newspaper editor who said that sooner or later there would have to be talks with the ANC over the rights of blacks. Why not sooner, rather than later, so that instead of a heritage of bloody violence the rising generations will inherit a tradition of inter-racial co-operation and common loyalty to the soil of South Africa?

SPARKS LABELS REFORM PROPOSALS 'FORMULA FOR INSTABILITY'

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 May 83 p 6]

[Article by Allister Sparks]

[Text]

The proposed new constitution which the Government has now laid before us seems to me to fail on the two most fundamental features that a nation's constitution should possess.

It neither carries the agreement of the people nor does it even pretend to be permanent.

The constitution of a nation-state should be a social contract subscribed to by all the people who make up that nation-state.

If it is not, then the constitution cannot be the binding force of national allegiance that it should be. Those who have been excluded from its drafting, and are thus not party to the social contract, cannot be expected to give it their voluntary allegiance. They can only be coerced into obeying its laws.

In this sense the new proposal is actually a step back, not forward as its proponents claim. At least our present constitution was a social contract entered into by all the whites of South Africa at the time of Union.

The proposed new constitution is not even that. It is opposed by all the white opposition parties, with the qualified exception of the New Republic Party.

A referendum is to be held to establish whether at least half the white population finds it acceptable, which the Prime Minister says he will regard as sufficient endorsement.

As for the 80 percent of South Africans who are not white, they are unanimous in their rejection of it. There is no single party or group of any consequence that favours it.

Even the Labour Party, which has agreed to participate in the new system, is doing so only as a matter of political strategy while disapproving of the constitution itself.

It seems very likely, then, that the proposal may command the support of less than 10 percent of the total population.

Can that be described as a national constitution at all?

It is, as Dr Van Zyl Slabbert has crisply put it, in fact, the policy of the National Party converted into constitutional form. That cannot command the loyal allegiance of the millions of South Africans who are opposed to National Party policy. It can only be a formula for instability.

It is the charter of the State, so that if it has an aura of impermanence about it the State will also.

The Nationalists seem to regard the constitution as a piece of putty, to be shaped and reshaped constantly as political expedience suggests. They have been doing it for years: enlarging the Senate then abolishing

it altogether; first scrapping the Coloureds' representatives, now bringing them back; ending black representation, introducing Indian representation, adding nominated MPs.

The future looks even more kaleidoscopic. There is no-one who regards the proposed new constitution as permanent.

The Prime Minister recently appointed a Cabinet committee to suggest a "new dispensation" for urban blacks. That will probably mean some kind of Urban Black Council, similar to the old Coloured Persons' Representative Council, which will be linked with the "homeland" governments to form the much talked-of "constellation of states."

Now that we know black affairs is to be a matter of "common concern," it is my guess this Cabinet committee will have orders to work swiftly to complete its proposal and have it passed into law by the white Parliament before the Coloured and Indian chambers appear on the scene and have to approve of it too.

Because there is no way the Rev Alan Hendrickse and his Labour

Party could do that, and it would be far too embarrassing to start off the new constitutional system by having them block a major piece of legislation like that.

That suggests the new Urban Black Council Bill will have to come before next year's session of Parliament, before the coloured and Indian elections are held. Which means the first major amendment to the new constitution will be going through Parliament even before the constitution itself is in operation.

And so it will go on, a party-policy constitution changing with each session of Parliament. It will make the French Fourth Republic look like the Rock of Gibraltar.

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● *Allister Sparks, former editor of The Rand Daily Mail, is a correspondent for various overseas newspapers.*

CSO: 3400/1455

RESERVE BANK OFFICIAL 'GLUM' OVER INFLATION RATE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 May 83 p 25

[Article by Daan de Kock]

[Text]

SOUTH Africa's current account showed a turnaround of more than R8-billion between the fourth quarter of last year and the end of the first quarter of this year, much more than anticipated, the Governor of the Reserve Bank, Dr Gerhard de Kock, said yesterday.

Addressing the Legal and General Volkskas Financial Writers' Club, Dr De Kock said the bad news was that the country's inflation rate was still running at a high level.

At the moment it was in some cases triple that of some our major trading partners.

If we could not get the inflation rate down it could mean a devaluation of the rand in the longer term to keep competitive on the export markets, Dr De Kock said.

He said the sharp decline in South Africa's imports had much to do with

the healthy balance of payment situation.

The surplus at the end of the first quarter of this year would be about R2 000-million compared with a deficit of R6 000-million towards the end of last year.

Commenting on the capital account, Dr De Kock said fluctuation in the gold price affected the strength of the rand. People borrowed from overseas on the assumption that the gold price would strengthen and every time the price of bullion fell — as happened earlier this year — they ran for cover.

He still believed that monetary policy was one of the best weapons to fight inflation.

The fact that the inflation rate was still relatively high was not an indication that the monetary policy to curb it had failed.

It seemed that the authorities were also taking a more short-term view on inflation lately. Dr De Kock said that instead of

a long-term blueprint to reduce inflation, the decisions were taken on a more short-term basis.

Dr De Kock is confident that the next upturn in the economy — which could happen within the next 12 months depending on the recovery of the overseas economies — will be a very strong one.

He is, however, a little worried about the strong recovery in the real estate market, in the sense that this could lead to expectations that the economy could improve earlier.

Commenting on interest rates, he said it was a fallacy to believe that local interest rates were high in comparison with overseas countries.

"At the risk of this view being interpreted as an intention by the Reserve Bank to increase interest rates, let me say that if you compared the present inflation rate, with the prime overdraft rate and the inflation rate, then you have a bargain on your borrowings."

CSO: 3400/1455

CHURCH LEADERS URGE MUSLIMS TO BACK 'NATIONAL CONVENTION'

Cape Town MUSLIM NEWS in English 22 Apr 83 pp 1, 20

[Text] A call by Church leaders for a 'national convention' to spell out an acceptable future for South Africa has received the conditional support of the Muslim mass movement, Qibla.

Announcing the plan for a 'national convention', the President of the Methodist Conference of Southern Africa, Dr Khoza Mgojo, said last week, 'While the Christian churches were expected to plan the event, it should not necessarily be restricted to Christians.'

Qibla believed that this statement smacked of 'paternalism', for it was not only the Christians who were oppressed. The organization demanded that the frame of reference should be 'a national convention of the oppressed', and participation should be on the basis of being a member of the oppressed peoples.

Following is the full text of the Qibla released to MUSLIM NEWS:

We are a nation of oppressed peoples and NOT a nation of oppressed and oppressor. The oppressors have no nation; they always constitute a gang, clique or class, and therefore, as Muslims, we are in full solidarity with a National Convention of the oppressed.

This does not mean that we are leaving the future of the whites unclear; for we state emphatically that there is no place for whites in Southern Africa — as whites! Likewise, there is no place for oppressors in Azania irrespective nationality, colour or creed.

It was totally naive of the Christian

leaders to expect that the executive committee (government) of the ruling class would actually call a convention of the oppressed.

The oppressors have no Deen (ie a divinely ordained way of life, way of living and way of dying). They may have a religion which they manipulate to serve their vested interests. Deen has always and will always belong to the oppressed and not the oppressor. Islam is the Deen of the oppressed.

Jan Van Riebeeck, Sir George Grey etc were all Church-goers but they weren't Christians. An oppressor cannot be a Christian; neither one who works the machinery of oppression for the oppressors.

To say that, 'The churches have the largest constituency in this country,' might be correct. But are these church-goers or Christians? Are we confusing Churchianity with Christianity?

We must remember that the Africans' 400 years of slavery is indelibly impressed on the oppressed people's minds. And they were enslaved and oppressed not because they were Christians but because they were NOT Christians.

It is actually an act of paternalism to say that 'while the Christian churches were expected to plan the event, he (Dr Mgojo) believed it should not necessarily be restricted to Christians.'

It is not only Christians who are oppressed, exploited, brutalized and

dehumanized. We insist and 'demand' that the frame of reference must be a national convention of the oppressed, and eligibility be not limited to being a church-member of a particular denomination but that eligibility be on the basis of being a member of the oppressed people.

We expect any sane human being to oppose oppression and exploitation. The first reason, therefore, for supporting a national convention of the oppressed is the nature of the realities facing the oppressed en masse.

The second reason is the moral obligation on Muslims to fight in the cause of the oppressed peoples in order to establish a just universal social order.

The third reason is that Muslims are the heirs of the intellectual and revolutionary heritage of the slaves of South Africa.

The social dynamics of Islam makes it impossible for Muslims to be unconcerned about their own oppression and exploitation and about the oppression and exploitation of any other people amongst mankind.

In the battle between Truth and Falsehood there are no neutral parties; neither in the battle between justice and injustice.

Feed the hungry, and visit the sick, and free the captive if he be unjustly confined: Assist any person oppressed, whether Muslim or non-Muslim'

CSO: 3400/1445

NEED TO UNIFY BLACK LEADERSHIP SEEN

Braamfontein FRONTLINE in English May 83 p 45

[Article by Harry Mashabela: "The Poverty of Leadership"]

[Text]

THE Soweto Community Council chairman, Mr David Thebehalu, is doing a great job — in the eyes of his masters. Through him, the Broederbond has found a foothold in the townships: they head our educational institutions and are vying to establish huge business in our midst today. And in an apparent bid to express their gratitude, they now want to install him overall chairman of Greater Soweto. Remember the attempts to merge the three councils — Diepmeadow, Dobsonville and Soweto itself?

All this has come to pass, I am afraid, because Soweto suffers from a chronic leadership crisis. The poverty of our leadership has, as it were, thrown us into a cul de sac. And as a result we no longer know where we are, nor where we are going. All is confused, to say the least.

Some four or five years ago when civic associations, under the umbrella of the Soweto Committee of Ten, mushroomed within the complex some of us believed the organisational ills ravaging the body of the community would be tackled and overcome. With a branch in each of the more than 25 townships comprising the vast settlement, we reckoned it would be possible for the leadership to reach out to the heart and pulse of the community for the good of us all.

True, there's no perfect person on this planet, so there couldn't be a perfect organisation. But we believed, very seriously, that at least some measure of unity, the greatest lack in our midst, and a single-mindedness of purpose, would be achieved. However, what we have attained or are achieving is division: we are as divided as never before and the

degree of division escalates virtually every day. At a time when maximum unity is urgently needed! What's most hurting is that even the primitive makgotla, the kangaroo courts movement, seems better organised and dedicated to their chosen duty of assaulting residents under the pretext that they are fighting crime than we — the "sophisticated", the "leadership echelon" — are.

Our attempts, for instance, to attack the ever-present township rent increases and shack demolitions, amid inadequate housing for the people, have been shamefully miserable. There's too much hurling of insults at one another, too much pretence and little concern for the suffering endured by the masses. There's too much talking and no work done! Consider the following:

(1) When Orlando East residents, who have been hardest hit by the callous shack demolitions which left families homeless, were fighting that problem recently, some so-called leaders called on them not to attend Sofasonke Party meeting! Yet that civic party, whatever you may think of it, was the only organisation visible at courts where those charged were appearing: it was right there in front, helping the people by arranging legal defence for them.

(2) When some members of the Indian community agitated earlier this year for the revival of the Transvaal Indian Congress to frustrate participation in the President's Council by some of their people, Azapo cried: "Ethnicity," attacking the idea, claiming it would promote tribalism and yet they themselves were doing nothing, absolutely nothing to organise that community!

(3) And Azapo did not come out in support of Dominee Dr Allan Boesak when he called upon Coloureds to rally together against the leadership of the Labour Party who, at Eshowe on January 5, 1983, chose to join hands with the government and serve in the President's Council. Boesak's call was also "ethnic", I suppose!

(4) In 1979, too, when visiting American, the Reverend Jesse Jackson, out of a genuine concern, brought Bishop Desmond Tutu, Dr Nthato Motlana and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi together, he was denounced as "a diabolical Western agent who had his eye on election to the United States Congress." His crime? He wanted Tutu, Motlana and Buthelezi to sink their differences in order to fight effectively for freedom from oppression! It's a great pity, I think, that Bishop Tutu and Dr Motlana panicked (when Jackson was attacked) and scuttled instead of embracing his heartfelt call for dialogue.

So much for the quality of our leadership. The wise have said you can fool some people some of the time but you can't fool all of them all of the time. High time we became men and called off this bluff. How, for instance, could you and I help Jesse Jackson get into the United States Congress when we can't even get Thebehalu out of the community council? Nothing could be more absurd. Indeed.

Think of the late 1960s and the early 1970s when black consciousness first hit our shores. The then leadership – the late Steve Biko, Barney Pityana, and Harry Nengwekhulu, to mention a few – was vibrant, thoughtful, mellow, responsibly committed and enthused with lively ideas for the benefit of friend and foe; for the benefit of the country.

These young men showed their dedication and commitment through their selfless deeds, not empty rhetoric. When Asseca (Association for the Educational and Cultural Advancement of Africans), for instance, met at the DOCC in Orlando East, Soweto, in about 1971 to found "an umbrella body under which all existing welfare organisations in the black community would operate," these young men didn't rush to newspapers to vilify or denounce Asseca's leadership; even though they believed it to be corrupt. They mobilised the people there and then and so destroyed the idea before it took root, coming up with an alternative: what they felt the people wanted. Thus the Black People's Convention (BPC) and no "umbrella body" was born "to cater for the political aspirations" of blacks – Africans, Coloureds and Indians – within the country. They also moved into other organisations such as teacher organisations, especially in Durban, not to disrupt or discredit those bodies but to win them to their side in the struggle for a place in the sun, for liberation.

Black consciousness was then right there, everywhere in the black community, trying to rally the people together and not alienating them against one another. And it filled one with pride to be black: you walked tall, as Americans would say; proudly and with dignity, everywhere you went. Nothing could have dealt us a deadlier blow than the banning of SASO and the BPC, the banning of that mature leadership and the death, in the hands of the Security Police, of Steve Biko.

And today, it seems to me, there's an urgent need for a Messiah to come to the rescue – if we are to get out of the rut.

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

SPRAWLING TOWNSHIPS--THE greatest cliche in Southern African usage must surely be the ubiquitous references to "Soweto, the sprawling black township south-west of Johannesburg". No newspaper feature is complete, it seems, unless it specifies that Soweto is "sprawling". You even find it in the black publications themselves, who get half their feature material from the American wire services and seldom bother to sub them too acutely. What does "sprawling" mean anyway? It always seems to imply criticism, but in fact the alternative to "sprawling" is presumably "highrise". Which is also, of course, a negative. Whatever else is wrong with Soweto, and with the very reasons for its existence, at least every householder has his own patch of land. Napkin-size it may be, but surely better than a condensed, alienating, highrise block. In any case, Soweto doesn't sprawl all that much. At least 1 200 000 people--and maybe much more, nobody really knows--"sprawl" across a mere 8 200 hectares. Whereas in Sandton, for instance, a mere 64 220 people occupy 14 245 hectares. Howcome the feature writers never tell us about "sprawling Sandton"? [Text] [Braamfontein FRONTLINE in English May 83 p 54]

BRITISH RESIDENTS--ASTONISHING figure produced by the British Ambassador, Ewen Fergusson, in a speech last month. 178 496 British people living in South Africa have not taken up South African citizenship, he says. That is somewhere round a tenth of the English-speaking part of the white population. It makes one feel almost--Heaven Forbid--like the writers of letters to The Citizen. If SA is giving those Britons the good life, let them become South Africans, instead of living off the fat of the land here while they keep their options open in the expectation of bolting "home" when things here go awry. These are the true Soutpiele--one foot in SA and one foot in Britain and another extremity dangling in the salt waters of the Mediterranean. They do a lot to help perpetuate the common Afrikaner belief that actually the Engelsman is a kind of halfway, fairweather, South African. Moreover, they are very often the kind of people who are most deeply stuck into the short-sighted and dangerous "How-many-more-years-does-the-white-man-have?" approach, which works directly against the interests of those of us who are here for keeps and who want to develop a society where there is permanent security and justice for the whites as well as everyone else. Actually, they probably are the writers of letters to The Citizen. [Text] [Braamfontein FRONTLINE in English May 83 p 54]

'STRANGE LIGHTS' OVER FALSE BAY--Several telephone calls were received by the Cape Times late last night from people who had observed "strange lights" over False Bay. A woman in Kalk Bay said she had seen an "orange ball disappearing into the sea," a Somerset West man said he had seen lights "like a naval barrage," while a Constantia man said he had seen lights like "big explosions" towards Simon's Town. All the callers said there had been no sound at all during the sightings. A spokesman for Maritime Air Command at the Silvermine Base said the Navy was not conducting any operations in the area. The weather office at D.F. Malan Airport said it was lightning, while the Port Captain's prognosis was that it was "thunder and lightning." The official at the weather office added that a white flare had been seen earlier in the evening, but nothing was being done about it as emergency flares were usually red. [Text] [Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 2 May 83 p 21]

LANGUAGE FOR SA MINERS--Linguists have created a new language based on English, Zulu, Afrikaans and Xhosa to solve communication problems in South Africa's gold, platinum and diamond mines. For more than half a century, the language, Fankalo, has been a useful tool in the underground world of the miner, even though it has not spread into general usage among South Africa's ethnic groups as its inventors had hoped. In 1904, the first contingent of mine workers--10,000 Chinese--arrived in the world's richest goldfield in Witwatersrand, not knowing a single word of English. The white foremen responsible for the men used the language of the stick and the raised fist to see that their orders were carried out, according to historian Lulli Calinicos. The Chinese rebelled and in 1907, complaining of the poor treatment and miserable wages, began to pack their bags, leaving the way open for South Africa's local black population to take their place. But the communication problems did not end there, as the blacks spoke Xhosa, Zulu, Ndebele, Swazi, Sotho, Mbayi, Phutshi and Shangana. After a few more years of incomprehension, the first trilingual English-Afrikaans-Fanakalo dictionary, The Mineworkers' Companion, made its appearance. The new miner's esperanto is largely based on the hybrid language imposed under protest on Indian agricultural workers in the Natal sugarcane farms, as they tried to learn Zulu and English simultaneously. The use of Fanakalo quickly spread from pit to pit, and now the 700,000-odd employees of the South African mining industry speak it, from the chief engineer to the underground worker, and including the foreman or "baas-boy" (Afrikaans for master). At the world's largest goldmine in the world in Vaal Reefs, where 38,000 people are employed, training begins with the technical vocabulary, rudimentary syntax and active verbs of Fanakalo.--AFP [Text] [Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 8 May 83 p 5]

HOMOSEXUAL POLICE RESIGN--Thirteen members of the Railway Police were asked to resign because of homosexuality, the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Shoeman, said in a written reply to a question in Parliament yesterday. Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP Green Point) asked the minister whether an investigation had been instituted into homosexuality in the Railway Police, what procedure would be followed and how many people had left the force. The minister said a senior Railway Police officer investigated the matter between November 1982 and March 1983. This was done by conducting discreet personal interviews. The minister said four female and nine male members of the force were asked to resign. No other steps were taken against them. [Text] [Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 5 May 83 p 3]

POSSESSION OF FIREARMS--IT COULD be said that government has removed some aspects of race discrimination without making any changes to the law. But here is an example of the opposite: a change to a discriminatory law which will have an effect on removing discrimination in practice. It is the Arms and Ammunition Amendment Bill, due to go through parliament this year. It looks revolutionary as it removes all reference to race in the existing provisions on gun licences. But do not get the idea that it will mean a flood of weapon sales to blacks. Lieutenant-General Zietsman of the SA Police Detective Branch says that the amendments do not affect the position of any individual applying for a firearm licence. And he should know because licences are issued by the police. One therefore presumes that the police will continue to apply the standards they have used so far in granting licences: a white gets one if he has--to quote SAP policy--"a real necessity" to possess the arm, a black gets one only under "exceptional circumstances." Under this policy blacks have been granted about 4,7% of the total of 1 794 289 firearms licences issued. [Text] [Braamfontein FRONTLINE in English May 83 p 27]

RESETTLEMENT HALTED--Port Elizabeth--The Ciskei has refused to accept any more blacks from South Africa--halting a massive resettlement programme of Ciskeian citizens to Mdantsane being carried out by the two governments. This shock decision was confirmed yesterday after it was learnt that an official of the Ciskeian Government had informed the East Cape Administration Board (Ecab) that the plan to move people from Duncan Village to Mdantsane had stopped with immediate effect. Ecab have been involved in resettling Ciskeians from Duncan Village to Mdantsane. Last night the Rev W.M. Xaba, vice-president of the Ciskei, said the need to "sort out housing" for the people of Mdantsane was the reason for the decision. "We told South Africa to stop moving people until the housing shortage in Mdantsane had been sorted out," he said. He said there was a long list of housing needs that had to be sorted out. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 7 May 83 p 2]

SICKNESS POST-MORTEM FOR MANANA--A second post-mortem examination was yesterday performed in Johannesburg on the body of a Driefontein tractor driver, Mr Timothy Manana, who died at Dirkiesdorp Police Station two weeks ago. This was confirmed yesterday by the lawyer representing the Manana family. The lawyer, who may not be named for ethical reasons, said he was present when the post-mortem was performed by a private pathologist, Dr J. Botha, in the presence of State pathologist, Professor Scheepers. Mr Manana (38), died at the same police station where the policeman who shot and killed community leader, Mr Cyril Mkhize, is stationed. At the same police station, a young constable, Mr Lecephania Sibanyoni (16), was reported to have also died the same day as Mr Manana. Police have opened two murder dockets into the deaths of Mr Mkhize and Mr Manana, according to SABC-TV news last night. According to Sipha, Brigadier J. Smith, Divisional CID Officer for the Eastern Transvaal, said an inquest is to be held into the death of Mr Sibanyoni who, according to the police, died while enjoying a meal in the Dirkiesdorp Police station. The report claimed Brigadier Smith said the findings of the investigation into the deaths of Mr Mkhize and Mr Manana would be forwarded to the Attorney-General of the Transvaal for his decision. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 17 May 83 p 3]

UNIONS USE COURTS--A while ago, a chief employer labour priority was avoiding strikes. Now it is staying out of the industrial court. Since the recession began, Fosatu and, to a lesser extent, Cusa, have been using the court to seek redress against employers in cases where the unions believe they have no other avenue. But now there are signs that other emerging unions plan to use the court. Members of the SA Allied Workers Union and the Media Workers' Association of SA have filed papers before the court, asking it to reinstate workers fired during work stoppages. Saawu's case concerns a stoppage at a Berlin smelter--sold by battery firm Chloride to Fry's Metals--which led to the sacking of 73 workers and threatens one of the union's oldest recognition agreements. The court has already granted an order temporarily reinstating four Saawu members whose sacking sparked off the stoppage. The Mwasa case concerns the sacking of workers at The Star newspaper for striking. Both are key cases, because they must test for the first time the circumstances in which employers can fire strikers, a practice which is common here but less so in other Western countries. But the cases are also significant because both unions have opposed using Government labour machinery. The court is a key element in the official labour set-up, and in some cases--such as Saawu's--disputes which come before it have to be processed by an official industrial council first. Both Saawu and Mwasa say their members, rather than the union itself, are using the court...but the distinction is a fine one. The two cases show the court is winning a credibility among black unions which once seemed unlikely and which even seems to override suspicions about taking part in "the system." Courts are only used in cases where unions feel they have no other avenue, so its workload will reduce when the economy picks up and unions feel better able to settle disputes in other ways. While some employers are disgruntled about the court's new role in settling disputes, it is worth noting that this year has seen few of the boycotts and campaigns which might have been expected during the recession. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 9 May 83 p 9]

CUSA'S PLANS--In a move which came as something of a surprise, the 100 000-member Council of Unions of South Africa has opted to join the committee planning a new union federation. While Cusa shares some broad approaches to unionism with other major emerging union groups on the committee, its stress on black leadership seemed set to keep it out. Most of the other groups have white senior officials. Cusa says it will now look at whether the black leadership principle can be accommodated in an organisation which includes whites. If Cusa joined it, the new body could incorporate all the major union groups and represent around 300 000 workers. But negotiations on the policy and structure of the new body are still to take place, and a decision to join it would have to be taken by a full Cusa congress. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 9 May 83 p 9]

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BAN ON IMPORTING CATTLE FROM SOUTH AFRICA CRITICIZED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 4 May 83 pp 1, 16

[Article by Mashumi Twala]

[Text]

**S H A M R O C K**  
**Butcheries, the**  
**kingdom's second**  
**biggest supplier of**  
**meat, has lashed**  
**out at "a govern-**  
**ment plan to**  
**frustrate the local**  
**cattle industry."**

The company claimed yesterday that government this week refused to grant it permission to obtain "super quality" beef from South Africa, where it has bought most of its cattle for the past nine years.

**Quality**

Shamrock's managing director, Mr. George Potgieter, said: "We cannot continue to operate without cattle from South Africa because there is not enough good quality locally."

"Unless something is done soon, Shamrock will not have quality meat to supply its customers after the next three weeks."

But a government spokesman said: "It is not true

The spokesman said Swaziland had enough quality cattle to supply both the Swaziland Meat Corporation and Shamrock Butcheries and accused Shamrock of neglecting local farmers.

**Hotels**

Mr. Potgieter told The Times that his company was the supplier of meat to hotels in the country and generally the second major producer in the kingdom.

He said: "To be able to supply hotels we need the very best quality meat available. We do have quality cattle locally. We get it from individual farmers — but they are not enough. As a result we have been buying some of the cattle from feedlots in South Africa. This has been going on for the past nine years.

"The reason for this is none other than that we have to maintain our reputation as the best meat suppliers in the hotel industry and to the local public. Government is aware of that and has been giving us permission to buy these cattle every week."

"But this week I was told by the Veterinary Department that it had been decided to discontinue issuing us

with permits to buy South African because there was enough local quality for us to buy," he added.

"This shocked me beyond imagination. We do not dispute that there is quality here, but all we are saying is that it is not enough.

"When any farmer, no matter who he is or where he comes from in Swaziland, comes to sell me prime beef cattle, I do not hesitate to buy it. As I say, we still need to obtain more from South Africa.

"Presently, we kill about 900 to 150 cattle a month of which 120 are South African. The majority, as you can see, comes from local farmers who we pay E1 per kilogram while we pay E1.20 per kilogram in South Africa," he explained.

"I do not believe that the decision to cancel our permit came from government or the ministry as such. I think it is a plot by the officials in the veterinary department to get us to buy their own cattle in the fattening ranches.

But that is not the case

then I think they are trying to force us to start buying from the Swaziland Meat Corporation. That would not be fair for the entire cattle industry, because presently farmers who are not satisfied with the SMC come to us and we treat them better.

"Furthermore, we have recently established a factory where we manufacture beef and pork products like polony, viennas and other sausages.

"I put it to the officials at the Vet that as it is we are not protected from the fierce competition that we receive from South African manufacturers of these products. I am not saying we should have a monopoly, but we should at least be given priority. The officials failed to answer me on that one.

"Anyway I have since made an official application for them to reconsider our case and I am hoping for an official reply before I can take action."

But, the Senior Veterinary Officer, Dr Jabula Dube said: "That is not true. Mr Potgieter is

hiding the truth."

Dr. Dube said it was the sincerest conviction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives that Swaziland had enough good quality cattle for both the SMC and Shamrock to buy.

"We have evidence of it everywhere. Shamrock does not need at all to go to South Africa presently.

"If Potgieter denies this we will only be too happy to show him what we are talking about. He must also prove to us that he is justified to go to South Africa.

"We are not trying to sabotage the supplier, but merely trying to look after the interests of our farmers.

"Our farmers do not get buyers and as a result they are forced to reduce their cattle price considerably.

"Why should producers like Shamrock then run to South Africa, leaving us broke?

"We do not dispute that there are times during the year when the quality drops. It is only then that we can give them the permit, but not right now, unless they can prove us wrong on that."

CSO: 3400/1456

## BRIEFS

MAIZE PRICE--The price of maize and maize products, including mealie meal, is to soar by more than 10 percent. This increase for Swaziland's basic food was confirmed by the Ministry of Agriculture yesterday. This follows a 9.66 percent increase in the price of maize announced in South Africa. The Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr Arthur Khoza, promised to release a more detailed statement later. Mr Khoza said his Minister, Mr A.K. Hlophe would issue a statement on the new pricing list either today or tomorrow. "I can assure you that the new price list will be favourable to the producer," Mr Khoza said. "I can't say how the new prices are going to affect the consumer." Mr Khoza has said the Swaziland prices will be a bit higher than those in South Africa. "We have the unenviable task of telling our people that the price of our basic food-stuff has to go up. However, we always try to accommodate the producer." The price in South Africa, from where Swaziland imports the bulk of its requirements, went up last week. This meant that a 2.5 kg bag of mealie which used to cost about 79 cents would cost about 86 cents. The increase in prices of all maize products in South Africa were decided by the South African Maize Millers' Association in Johannesburg. The South African increases will affect, among other things, pet foods, animals feeds and will also push up prices of such items as eggs and chickens. Prices to retailers of these products will rise between 8.5 percent and 10 percent, although prices to the public could rise by up to 15 percent. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 3 May 83 p 1]

CSO: 3400/1456

## KAUNDA'S U.S., EUROPEAN TRIPS REPORTEDLY CAMPAIGN FOR INCREASED AID

London AFRICA NOW in English No 25, May 83 p 27

[Text] In retrospect, President Kenneth Kaunda's recent State visit to Britain more or less cemented a relationship which has undergone great strain. The visit, therefore, assumed great importance because it was the Zambian leader's first State visit to the former colonial power since his country became independent in 1964. The reason for Kaunda's reluctance to pay homage to Britain was the fact that Whitehall gave tacit support to Ian Smith during the days of the Rhodesian rebellion.

Now in a peacemaking mood, it was mooted that Kaunda might try to mediate between the warring factions in Zimbabwe by holding talks with his friend Joshua Nkomo who is in "temporary exile" in Britain. But at his London Press conference, President Kaunda said there was nothing anyone from outside Zambia could do. "What we should understand is you do not expect a child to start doing everything an adult does. Zimbabwe is only four years old. You compound situations which otherwise could be solved," he said.

On South Africa, the Zambian leader said he would seek a further meeting with Prime Minister P.W. Botha. Defending his dialogue with Pretoria, Kaunda talked of the "need for morality in international politics."

"Once that is established, you will not be afraid to meet anyone. I saw Mr Botha with a clear conscience and we discussed peace," he said. But the President's vision of the future of South Africa was grim: "I do not see the South African problem going more than four years without an explosion; unless we see a change in the West's investment patterns. If there is a plan to support South Africa through the IMF and other bodies, then the West is sitting on a volcano. If we should allow that to go on, the war which will engulf Southern Africa will make the French

Revolution look like a Sunday morning picnic."

**A correspondent in Paris reports:** As in Britain, Kenneth Kaunda's 48-hour visit to France before flying on to Washington concentrated on demands for heightened pressure within the contact group for a Namibian settlement, coupled with pleas for less investment in South Africa and more in Zambia.

By his own account, his talks with President Francois Mitterrand were devoted principally to the Namibian question, where he acknowledged French unwillingness to accept Reagan's link with a Cuban withdrawal from Angola. But help for Zambia's struggling economy also loomed large, and other officials he saw included Transport Minister Charles Fiterman, Treasury Minister Laurent Fabius and Foreign Aid Minister Christian Nucci.

Apart from its situation within the contact group, France is economically important to Zambia as its second most important customer after Japan and before Britain. But the 830m francs France spent on imports from Zambia last year went almost exclusively on copper, 100,000 tons of it and 15% of Zambian exports. Part of it is processed into wire at a factory at Chauny, north east of Paris, which is jointly owned by the French firm Thomson-Brandt and Zambia's Zimco parastatal, and which President Kaunda inspected.

But French exports to Zambia were worth only 170m francs last year; fewer than half a dozen French firms are active there and only a handful of French specialists are assisting in agriculture, solar energy, fisheries, veterinary surgery and public administration. Room for expansion was at the heart of President Kaunda's conversations with Christian Nucci and with representatives of the French employers' organisation, the CNPF.

For the Head of State of a former British colony, some way outside France's traditional sphere of influence, media interest was relatively high. Both *Le Monde* and the French news agency, Agence France-Presse, had interviews with Kaunda before he left Lusaka, and *Le Monde* devoted a series of three 2,500 word articles to Zambia, which concluded that the country was still living beyond its means after the fall in copper prices, and was ill-prepared for the problems currently facing Africa. It suggested that what Zambia needed now was less an illustrious cheerleader than a tough-minded manager. )

CSO: 3400/1442

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